



Town and Port of Dover.

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

School Medical Officer

for the Year 1932.

A. B. McMaster, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Dover :


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1933.

PART I.



PUBLIC HEALTH.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1932.

Chairman :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR CAPT. F. R. POWELL, J.P.).

Members :

ALDERMAN C. E. BEAUFOY, J.P.

„ J. R. CAIRNS.

„ H. E. RUSSELL, J.P.

COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. M. BOYTON.

COUNCILLOR A. R. DAWES.

COUNCILLOR F. H. MORECROFT.

„ T. H. BRISLEY.

„ G. M. NORMAN.

„ P. KENNETT.

„ A. J. PEARCE.

„ W. L. LAW.

„ J. P. FISH.

„ J. MARTIN.

„ C. H. SMITH.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

1932.

Chairman :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR CAPT. F. R. POWELL, J.P.).

Members :

ALDERMAN C. J. SELLENS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. M. BOYTON.

COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. K. LANGLEY.

COUNCILLOR T. H. BRISLEY.

COUNCILLOR S. W. PLUMB.

„ A. R. DAWES.

MR. M. KOETTLITZ.

„ R. L. ECKHOFF.

MRS. A. E. BINGE.

„ W. L. LAW.

MRS. F. MAYNE.

„ J. S. LEARMONT.

MRS. E. M. BEAUFOY.

„ J. P. FISH.

MRS. M. J. CHITTY.

„ H. A. J. RYELAND.

MRS. F. S. GOODFELLOW.

Public Health Department.

BROOK HOUSE, DOVER.

30th June, 1933.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee
and*

The Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1932, which is the thirteenth one for which I am responsible, and the sixtieth in the series started in 1873 by my predecessors.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION : During the year, the Census Report for the County of Kent was published, and I would draw special attention to the three tables which I have prepared from that report in regard to the Borough. They appear under "General Statistics," on pages 7 and 8—(A) "Analysis of Rooms occupied per Family, (B) "Analysis of Units of Occupation—Structurally separate Dwellings," and (C) "Analysis of Size of Families."

The Committee has been concerned for some years with the extent to which separate dwellings were becoming occupied by more than one family. The Census figures record that 1,285 families were sharing housing accommodation with other persons, that 6.1% of the total separate dwellings contained only three rooms, while 73.8% of the total families had four or less persons per family.

In planning housing accommodation for the future, it is in my view most important to take these facts into careful consideration, and to provide more small houses in the Borough. It has always been a sound domestic standard for each family to aim at having a separate dwelling, and it is the public health ideal as well towards the prevention of infectious disease.

Consequently, with a falling birth-rate, and a changing age-distribution in the population of a town, it is desirable to base housing accommodation on the number of persons in the family circle.

Forty per cent. of the families in the town lived in four or less rooms in 1931, as compared with 33% in 1921, and 29% in 1911.

The multiplication of houses in combined occupation provides still further evidence of the need for byelaws dealing with Houses let in lodgings than existed when one first advised that such byelaws were required.

VITAL STATISTICS : A falling birth-rate, considerably below the average of the previous ten years, a death-rate slightly—0.02—above the average, and a low infantile mortality rate—11 per thousand below that for England and Wales—are the outstanding features of the records. This year, as last, one-third of the total deaths occurred in public institutions.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES : The incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria was below that for the country as a whole. It is gratifying to find the number of parents who made use of the Clinic for the prevention of Diphtheria amongst the school children, and one hopes that more parents of children under school age will continue to use the facilities. Although Dr. Nicholl's report on the Schick and Immunisation Clinic is recorded in the School Section of this Report, all the expense of this portion of the work has been defrayed by the Public Health Committee.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE : The various facilities provided for the mothers and children of the Borough by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have been much used. Owing to the continued difficult economic conditions, greater need arose for milk for both mothers and infants, with the result that, towards the end of the year, it became necessary for the Committee to provide free milk for the first time. It was decided that those applicants whose income from all sources only reached 3s. 6d. or less per head per week, after deduction of rent, should be placed on a free scale, milk at a reduced price being still provided for those whose income on the same basis varied up to 6s. Up to the end of the financial year, 1932-33, this entailed an increased cost to the service of £250.

FOOD INSPECTIONS :

(a) Milk : It will be noted in this section of the Report that, of some 25 samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination, only three were clean milks, two had low bacterial counts, but contained B.Coli, two were infected with tubercle, while the remaining 18 samples gave varying bacterial counts and contained B.Coli. A boy whose death was due to tubercular meningitis (where the infecting bacillus was of the bovine type) had used milk from one of the infected sources discovered.

Eighteen samples of " Graded " milk were examined, but only 16 were sold as " designated " under the Regulations. The other two, although treated in a pasteurising plant, were not sold as pasteurised milk. Of these samples, one of pasteurised and one of Grade A (Tuberculin-tested) were below standard ; while the two " treated " samples referred to were " dirty " milks.

(b) Meat : During 1932, the results of slaughterhouse inspections under the Meat Regulations showed that 77.7% of the cattle, 97.1% of the sheep, and 93.6% of the pigs were sound. These percentages, while they do not vary greatly from year to year, are clear indications of how important efficient meat inspection is in the public interest.

PORT AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATION : World economic conditions have resulted in a decrease in the volume of traffic, both passenger and foodstuffs, through this Port, although there has been an increase in the services using the Port, and in the duties devolving upon the staff of the Port Sanitary Authority.

The Authority are indebted to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the loan of a lethal chamber in connection with the duties under the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations.

The new Port Sanitary Regulations just issued will extend the duties of the Officers in several directions.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE : A severe epidemic of Measles in April and May disorganised school work, but the greater nursing care given by parents, and the extent to which medical treatment in the homes was obtained as a result of the following-up of the cases by the School Nurses, helped materially in preserving some of the acute cases from a fatal result. The greater use made of the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of complications was equally advantageous.

At the routine medical inspections in school, some 12% of the children were found to suffer from some defect. It will be noted from the detailed analysis that, while the incidence of nose and throat defects, defective vision, skin diseases, anaemia and malnutrition, have decreased below the earlier average records, pulmonary tuberculosis and crippling defects—non-tubercular—have increased.

PERSONAL HYGIENE : With the continued co-operation of the teachers, and the systematic support of the parents, the School Nurses found a higher standard of personal cleanliness amongst both boys and girls at the first inspection in 1932, than in any previous year. The ease with which fresh sources of ringworm infection have been controlled and cured during the year is also additional evidence of the good work done in the schools.

In conclusion, I would thank each member of the Public Health Staff for their assistance during the year, as it is only by loyal and efficient team work that the many and varied duties of the Department can be adequately performed.

Ladies and Gentlemen, your Medical Officer appreciates the courteous consideration you give the many problems he has to present to you in the course of a twelvemonth, and the assistance you give him in his work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. McMASTER.

ARRANGEMENT OF REPORT.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | General Local Data : | Area
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| J. | Meteorological Record. | |

A.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	2,115
Population—Census, 1931	41,097
Estimated, 1932	..	..	..	..	..	41,350
Rateable Value of area	..	..	..	..	..	£251,170
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	£1,046
Number of houses according to Rate Books, 1932	..	..	..	..	..	9,657
Average number of persons per house, on civilian population (39,284)	..	..	..	..	..	4.0

Habitation Data from Census, 1931 :

NOTE.—This Table is a statement of the actual rooms occupied per family. The Table, therefore, refers to multiple occupation of houses, irrespective of their adaptation for such multiple tenancy. Thus, a family shown in this Table as actually occupying one room in a house would appear in Table “ B ” in “ dwellings ” containing more than one room, and occupied by two or more families. “ Rooms ” in the Census include living rooms, bedrooms and kitchens, but not sculleries, landings, lobbies, closets or bathrooms. This Table (A) is the clearer indication of the multiple occupation of houses, as it relates to the actual room-occupation in houses not suitably divided for multiple tenancy.

(A) Analysis of Rooms occupied per Family :

Unit of occupation.	No. of Families.	DOVER BOROUGH.			KENT COUNTY.
		Per cent. 1931.	Per cent. 1921.	Per cent. 1911.	Per cent. 1931.
	1931.				
1 room	327	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.0
2 rooms	796	7.6	5.3	4.4	6.0
3 rooms	954	9.2	7.8	5.7	8.9
4 rooms	2142	20.7	17.9	17.2	22.6
5 rooms	3521	34.0	31.3	31.5	30.9
6–7 rooms	1885	18.2	25.1	25.6	21.6
8–9 rooms	457	4.4	7.2	8.0	4.8
10 or more rooms	259	2.5	3.2	5.1	3.2
Total	10341				

In 1911, 29.8% of Dover families lived in 4 or less rooms.

In 1921, 33.2% of Dover families lived in 4 or less rooms.

In 1931, 40.6% of Dover families lived in 4 or less rooms.

Total occupied rooms, 1931=49,464 ; persons per room=0.76.

(B) Analysis of units of occupation—“ Structurally separate dwellings ” :

NOTE.—“ Structurally separate dwellings ” is defined in the Census as any room or set of rooms intended for habitation, having separate access either to the street or to a common landing or staircase. A private house, not structurally subdivided is a single unit, whether occupied by one family or several families ; but where a private house has been subdivided into portions, each having its front door opening on to the street, or on to a common landing or staircase to which visitors have access, then each portion is

treated as a separate unit. Each flat in a block of flats is a separate unit.

This Table relates only to such "dwellings."

Unit of occupation.	No. of dwellings occupied by :			Total dwellings occupied.	Per cent.	Total private families therein.
	One private family.	Two [private families.	Three or more private families.			
1 room	13	—	—	13	0.1	13
2 rooms	132	2	—	134	1.5	136
3 rooms	403	2	—	405	4.5	407
4 rooms	1703	58	5	1766	19.5	1835
5 rooms	3340	219	9	3568	39.4	3805
6-8 rooms ..	2079	389	87	2555	28.2	3120
9 or more rooms	385	106	124	615	6.8	1025
Totals ..	8055	776	225	9056	100.0	10341
Dwellings wholly vacant—Furnished ..			..	107		
	Others ..		..	128		
Total occupied and vacant .. ..			..	9291		
Total population in families .. ..			..	37347		
Average persons per occupied unit ..			..	4.1		

(C) Analysis of size of families :

			Number of families.	Per cent. of Total families.
1 person in family .. ..	..	..	783	7.57
2 persons in family .. ..	..	..	2,430	23.49
3 " " .. ..	..	..	2,464	23.83
4 " " .. ..	..	..	1,971	19.05
5 " " .. ..	..	..	1,194	11.54
6 " " .. ..	..	..	724	7.00
7 " " .. ..	..	..	414	4.00
8 " " .. ..	..	..	176	1.71
9 " " .. ..	..	..	97	.94
10 " " .. ..	..	..	50	.48
11 " " .. ..	..	..	26	.25
12 " " .. ..	..	..	7	.07
13 " " .. ..	..	..	5	.05
Total private families ..			10,341	

B.—EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births.

(i) Live Births :

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate .. ..	..	..	315	306	621
Illegitimate .. ..	..	..	14	8	22
			329	314	643

Birth Rate (per 1,000) = 15.55

Average, 10 years, 1923-32 = 17.08

England and Wales, 1932 = 15.3

(ii) Stillbirths :

Legitimate	14	12	26
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15	13	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 total births = 41.7

Deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Registered in Borough	243	247	490
Deaths of Non-Residents deducted	29	19	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total in Borough	214	228	442
Transferred Deaths	25	11	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Total Deaths in 1932 ..	239	239	478
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death Rate (per 1,000) = 11.56

Average, 10 years, 1923-32 = 11.54

England and Wales, 1932 = 12.0

Percentage of total Deaths occurring in public institutions = 33%

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :

From sepsis . . .	<hr/>
From other causes	2

Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :

Legitimate	54
Illegitimate	45
Total Infant Mortality ..	54.43
Deaths from Measles . . .	5
Whooping-cough	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

(1) Causes of Death in the Borough of Dover during 1932.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
All causes	239	239	478
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2. Measles	3	2	5
3. Scarlet Fever	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4. Whooping-cough	1	1	2
5. Diphtheria	1	<hr/>	1
6. Influenza	4	8	12
7. Encephalitis lethargica ..	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	1	1	2
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	24	16	40
10. Other tuberculous diseases	4	5	9
11. Syphilis	1	<hr/>	1
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ..	2	<hr/>	2

	Males.	Females	Total.
13. Cancer, malignant disease ..	31	31	62
14. Diabetes	2	2	4
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	16	19	35
16. Heart Disease	42	65	107
17. Aneurysm	3	—	3
18. Other circulatory diseases ..	8	7	15
19. Bronchitis	14	16	30
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	8	8	16
21. Other respiratory diseases	3	3	6
22. Peptic ulcer	2	1	3
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	1	1
24. Appendicitis	1	1	2
25. Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	1
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	1	1
27. Other digestive diseases ..	10	2	12
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	5	4	9
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes ..	—	2	2
31. Congenital debility, prema- ture birth, malformations, etc.	12	12	24
32. Senility	1	1	2
33. Suicide	4	3	7
34. Other deaths from violence	11	6	17
35. Other defined diseases ..	25	20	45
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—

Special causes included above :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Total	20	15	35
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Total Births—Live	329	314	643
Legitimate	315	306	621
Illegitimate	14	8	22

Total Stillbirths	15	13	28
Legitimate	14	12	26
Illegitimate	1	1	2

The number of uncertified deaths was	2	—	2
The number of Coroner's Inquests was	19	11	30
Certified by Coroner (no Inquest)	12	8	20

(2) Mortality in Relation to Season :—

			Total num- ber of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths under One Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
January	..	..	53	15.5	3	56
February	..	..	45	13.0	3	56
March	..	..	47	13.6	1	18
April	..	..	42	12.1	3	56
May	..	..	35	10.1	4	74
June	..	..	29	8.4	—	—
July	..	..	37	10.7	3	56
August	..	..	34	9.8	3	56
September		..	27	7.8	2	37
October	..	..	49	14.3	4	74
November	..	..	36	10.4	5	93
December		..	44	12.7	4	74
Total			478	11.5	35	54.4

(3) Ward Distribution of Deaths :—

		Wards.						
Age Groups.		River.	Castle.	Barton.	St. Bar- tholo- mew's.	Town and Pier.	Hougham.	Total.
Under 1 year	..	4	5	4	5	13	4	35
1 and under 5	..	4	3	2	1	2	3	15
5 do.	15 ..	2	2	1	—	1	2	8
15 do.	25 ..	6	6	—	3	8	2	25
25 do.	65 ..	16	29	23	29	34	28	159
65 and upwards		33	51	31	44	35	42	236
		65	96	61	82	93	81	478

C.—Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1932.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified										Total Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.							Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 population		Attack Rate per 1000 population	
	1 yr.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.	1 yr.	1-2.			2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.	Dover		Eng. & Wales	Dover	Eng. & Wales	
Small-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	0.05		
Diphtheria ..	—	1	6	22	5	2	—	—	—	36	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.02	0.87	1.08		
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	5	13	2	1	—	—	—	21	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.50	2.12		
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.06		
Continued Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05		
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.14		
Pneumonia ..	—	1	3	5	1	6	5	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.38	—	—		
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.36		
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Neonatorum ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tuberculosis ‘																								
(a) Pulmonary :																								
Males ..	—	—	—	2	7	11	5	1	—	26	*5	—	—	—	—	6	10	2	—	—	—	—		
Females ..	—	—	—	6	13	10	3	1	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	—	—	—	—		
Total ..	—	—	—	8	20	21	8	2	—	59	5	—	—	—	—	11	15	4	—	0.96	—	—		
(b) Non-Pulmonary																								
Males ..	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		
Females ..	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	7	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Total ..	—	2	1	8	2	1	1	—	2	15	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	0.21	—	—		
Grand Total ..	7	4	15	56	33	37	20	3	—	175	57	—	2	1	3	11	20	12	5	—	—	—		

‡ Based on total pneumonia deaths of notified and non-notified cases=16 †† 1 Case died without notification.

*5 Borough cases; 16 other cases were admitted under K.C.C. scheme. † Pneumonia deaths shown here are those of notified cases only.

0.00 = deaths too few to give a rate of 0.005 per 1,000.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS.

	Barton.		Castle.		Hougham.		Town and Pier.		River.		St. Bart's.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	8	—	3	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	21	—
Diphtheria	—	—	2	—	3	1	11	—	1	—	19	—	36	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	3	—	1	—	6	1	3	—	5	1	4	—	22	*2
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	13	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	†2
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	7	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ..	4	4	9	6	11	7	14	9	8	6	13	8	59	40
„ Non-Pulmonary	1	1	3	2	2	—	3	2	3	3	3	1	15	9

* Deaths of notified cases only.

† One case died without notification.

(2) Diarrhoea and Enteritis

Deaths at under one year of age = 1.

(3) Influenza.

	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.
Deaths	12	16	30
Death-rate per 1,000 of population	0.29	0.38	0.72

(4) Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927 :

No cases of Malaria were notified during the year.

Twenty-two cases of Primary Pneumonia were notified under the Regulations, of which 2 terminated fatally.

(5) Annual Statement of cases of Tuberculosis :—

	Cases on Register.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(a) Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 1st January, 1932		136	110	26	27
(b) Number of Cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for first time during year		26	33	8	7
(c) Cases transferred to Borough during year—Informal Notifications		4	5	1	2
(d) Cases removed from Register during year		55	45	7	7
(e) Cases on Register at end of 1932		111	103	28	29

Of the cases actually notified during 1932, 11 cases of pulmonary and 4 of other forms of tuberculosis died before the end of the year.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis in 1932, 7, or 14.2 %, were those of cases not notified in the Borough.

The special system of tabulation adopted in the department in 1929 was continued, and enabled the following analyses to be made of the particulars regarding the cases at the close of 1932 :

MALES.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/32	Civil Status		Sputum		Cases in Family.	House Damp.	Bedroom Sunny.	Patient occupying separate		Had Sanatorium treatment.
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	—1	Md.	Sgle.	Positive Tubercle Bacilli.	Exist-ing.	Fatal.			Room.	Bed.	
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10-15	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	2	1	2	1	—	13	—	5	6	1	9	6	3	—
15-20	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	4	—	16	2	4	6	2	10	10	10	4
20-25	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	4	3	—	15	4	2	4	1	10	12	3	11
25-35	3	—	1	3	1	1	—	4	2	4	4	12	11	15	5	4	1	19	8	1	9
35-45	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	5	1	3	6	18	4	7	3	3	—	11	8	1	19
45-55	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	11	1	6	1	2	—	9	6	2	14
55-65	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	1	7	1	—	—	4	3	—	6
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	13	5	4	6	3	6	8	15	10	19	22	47	64	41	21	25	6	73	53	18	65

FEMALES.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/32	Civil Status Md.	Sgle.	Sputum Positive Tubercle Bacilli.	Cases in Family. Exist- ing.	House Damp.	Bedroom Sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room, Bed.	Had Sana- torium treatment.
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	—1								
-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	5	—	3	—	1	—	3
10-15 ..	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	4	—	14	1	3	1	10	3	8
15-20 ..	—	—	3	2	3	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	14	1	5	2	11	4	8
20-25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	8	4	11	3	6	—	6	10	8
25-35 ..	—	1	—	3	2	—	2	2	2	3	6	15	6	8	5	1	12	7	17
35-45 ..	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	4	—	4	14	3	4	2	2	12	4	6
45-55 ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	1	—	—	3	3	2
55-65 ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	9	1	3	2	1	6	6	1
65+ ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	8	3	4	7	7	7	9	9	10	13	26	103	49	54	21	26	33	38	53

MALES.

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/32	Civil Status		Tuberculos's of:			Cases in family		House Damp.	Bed-room sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room.	Had Sanatorium Treatment.	
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		—1	Md.	Sgle.	Bones.	Glands.	Other forms.	Exist-ing.					Fatal.
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	9	—	9	4	2	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	
10-15	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	2	9	—	9	4	2	3	2	2	—	—	3	3	
15-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	
20-25	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
25-35	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	
35-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1	1	—	—	—	6	3	3	3	6	5	28	3	25	11	7	10	3	7	2	10	6	13

FEMALES.

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/32	Civil Status		Tuberculosis of :			Cases in family Exist- ing.	House Damp.	Bed- room sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room. Bed.	Had San a torium Treatment.			
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		—1	Md.	Sgle.	Bones.	Glands.						Other forms.	Fatal.	
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1			
2-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—			
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	2			
10-15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	7	—	4	3	—	2	1	2	2	2			
15-20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	1			
20-25	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	4	—	—	4	2	2			
25-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	4	3	1	1	2	3	—	2	1	2			
35-45	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1			
45-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—			
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total ..	2	—	2	1	—	3	3	6	2	4	6	29	6	23	10	6	13	3	6	—	14	8	8	10

New Cases and Mortality in 1932.

Age Periods.			New Cases.		All Deaths.	
			Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
0—	..	..	—	—	—	—
1—	..	..	—	3	—	3
5—	..	..	3	2	—	1
10—	..	..	5	6	—	1
15—	..	..	7	1	3	—
20—	..	..	13	1	7	—
25—	..	..	10	1	8	2
35—	..	..	11	—	7	2
45—	..	..	4	1	9	—
55—	..	..	4	—	2	—
65+	..	..	2	—	4	—
			—	—	—	—
			59	15	40	9
			—	—	—	—

Institutional Treatment: The treatment of advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in a special block at the Isolation Hospital, under agreement with the Kent County Council was continued in 1932.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925: No action was necessary in 1932 in regard to any employee in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62: No action as to compulsory removal of tuberculous patients to hospital was taken during the year.

(6)—a

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Summary of Patients Treated during Year 1932.

Disease.	Category.	In Hospital, 31-12-31.	Admitted in 1932.	Total.	Cases Discharged in 1932.	Deaths in 1932.	Remaining in Hospital, 31-12-32.
Scarlet Fever	Borough ..	1	15	16	14	—	2
	Rural ..	—	3	3	1	—	2
	Military ..	1	—	1	1	—	—
	Staff ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	Borough ..	4	34	38	36	1	1
	Rural ..	3	1	4	4	—	—
	Military ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Staff ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers	Borough ..	6	22	28	24	—	4
	Rural ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Rural ..	1	—	1	—	1	—
	„ (Eastry)	—	2	2	—	2	—
Observation*	Borough ..	—	22	22	20	—	2
	Staff ..	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Military ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Measles	Borough ..	—	15	15	13	2	—
Erysipelas	Borough ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	Borough ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	Borough ..	—	3	3	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Borough ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis, K.C.C.	Borough ..	3	5	8	4	2	2
	Others ..	6	16	22	11	4	7
Totals	..	25	144	169	136	12	21

* The observation cases were :—

	Borough.	Military.
Tonsilitis	8	1
“ Sore Throat ”	6	—
Bronchitis	4	—
Gastric Catarrh	2	—
Catarrhal Croup	1	—
Lobar pneumonia	1	—
Sore nose	1	—
	—	—
	23	1
	—	—

(6) (b) **Summary of Total Cases treated during 1932:**

	County.	Borough.	Rural.	Eastry.	Military.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	—	16	3	—	1	20
Diphtheria	—	38	4	—	—	42
Diphtheria " Carrier "	—	28	1	—	—	29
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	—	1	2	—	3
Observation	—	23	—	—	1	24
Measles	—	15	—	—	—	15
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ..	—	3	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia						
Neonatorum ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary						
Tuberculosis ..	23	8	—	—	—	31
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	23	134	9	2	2	170
	—	—	—	—	—	—

(6) (c) **Treatment in Hospital :
Scarlet Fever.**

In recent series of Annual Reports, the subject of the serum treatment of Scarlet Fever in the Isolation Hospital has been reviewed in detail.

Up to 1925 it was the routine practice in the Hospital to use in acute cases an antistreptococcal serum (scarlatina), or the polyvalent streptococcal serum.

The following tables show the data to the end of 1932 :—

TABLE A.

Average number of Days in Hospital.

RECOVERY CASES ONLY.

ALL CASES. *

Year.	Treated with Serum.		Treated without Serum.		Including Deaths.	
	No. of Cases.	Days.	No. of Cases.	Days.	Total Cases.	Days.
1921 ..	20	42.60	98	38.58	118	39.26
1922 ..	16	46.62	40	40.42	56	42.19
1923 ..	20	44.60	15	43.86	36	43.30
1924 ..	28	42.76	32	39.34	60	40.90
1925 ..	12	49.83	24	40.41	36	43.55
1926 ..	10	40.80	44	34.63	54	35.77

In 1926, testing of the new serum began with the result that the average stay in hospital was 35 days, while for the last six years the results are :—

	Total Cases.	Average Days in Hospital.
1927	112	27
1928	105	26
1929	87	23
1930	58	26
1931	37	29
1932	18	29

These averages are for all cases admitted, but serum is only given to those patients who still have a rash on admission, or if the rash has gone, who still have a temperature.

It is realised that the numbers admitted to hospital are small, but they are always about 87% of all the cases in the area which the hospital serves, a combined population at the census of 50,123.

TABLE B.

	Treated with Polyvalent Serum.	Treated with New Serum.						Treated without Serum.					
		1927.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
1. Cases treated	1	61	85	76	54	32	15	50	20	11	4	5	3
2. No. with complications ..	—	21	12	13	12	15	3	25	2	3	1	2	—
Average days in Hospital ..	—	32.6	34.3	30.5	35.5	39.3	49.0	31.8	35.0	44.7	55.0	28.5	—
3. No. with no complications ..	—	40	73	63	42	17	12	25	18	8	3	3	3
Average days in Hospital ..	—	21.7	23.7	21.5	22.45	22.5	25.4	25.6	30.1	22.9	22.7	25.0	24.0

Diphtheria.

Year.	Average number of Days in Hospital.						
	Recovery Cases.		Total Clinical Cases.		“ Carriers ” :		
	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	
1921	..	81	36.33	88	34.39	8	21.37
1922	..	46	29.56	53	25.90	1	47.00
1923	..	33	29.39	33	29.39	11	31.45
1924	..	16	18.87	16	18.87	2	12.00
1925	..	14	33.07	16	29.93	2	36.50
1926	..	23	45.60	23	45.60	3	51.00
1927	..	51	48.76	54	48.01	9	36.77
1928	..	87	37.46	91	35.97	27	26.37
1929	..	115	31.89	119	31.01	38	36.71
1930	..	62	30.23	64	28.85	22	35.29
1931	..	41	49.19	44	46.72	24	24.60
1932	..	34	36.50	35	35.50	23	24.50

Diphtheria antitoxin is given to all clinical cases admitted to the Hospital, and the average number of units used per case was :—

Year	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Units ..	15,000	12,000	13,000	9,000	16,000	10,000	12,000

Year	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Units ..	14,000	16,000	12,000	13,000	17,000

D.—GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN BOROUGH.

(a) Staff :

(i) Medical :

*A. B. McMASTER, M.D., B.A.O., D.P.H. Whole time. Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port ; School Medical Officer ; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.

*T. J. NICHOLL, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. Whole time. Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.

*A. DOHERTY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H., to 31st May 1932 (resigned) Whole time. Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Medical Inspector of Aliens.

*R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., from 8th June 1932. Whole time. Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Medical Inspector of Aliens.

*A. R. FISHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surg. Capt. R.N. (Ret.). Part time. Medical Inspector of Aliens.

(ii) Others :

*Mr. R. W. A. PRYER, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. Senior Sanitary Inspector, Town and Port.

*Mr. J. G. B. WHORWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.

*Mr. A. J. CUCKNEY, Cert. R.S.I. and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection.
Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.

THOMAS CLYDE, Esq., M.R.C.V.S. Part time. Veterinary Inspector.

E. M. HAWKINS, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. Part time. Public Analyst.

*Miss E. BARKER, C.M.B., Gynaecological and General Training.
Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

*Miss A. C. BROWN, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

*Miss F. GRAY, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

*Miss E. M. CASTLE, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

*Miss F. S. PACKARD, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Nurse, Aliens Medical Inspection.

*Miss D. HENSON, General Training. Part time. Assistant Nurse, Aliens Medical Inspection.

Miss E. HARRIS, C.M.B., General and Fever Training. Whole time. Matron, Isolation Hospital.

Miss V. THOMAS, General and Fever Training. Whole time. Sister, Isolation Hospital.

*Mr. P. K. HOGGIN. Whole time. Chief Clerk.

Mr. C. N. AUSTEN. Whole time. Clerk, Sanitary Section.

Miss M. MANT. Whole time. Junior Clerk.

* Contributions received towards salaries under Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer grants.

(b) **Nursing in the Home :** Details as shown in page 9 of the Annual Report for 1930.

(c) **Midwives :** There is no employment of, or subsidy to, practising midwives by the Local Authority.

There are 9 midwives practising generally in the Borough, in addition to 9 engaged in public institutions in the town.

(d) **Laboratory Facilities :**

Total pathological specimens examined at the County
Laboratory during the year 1483

Results.

	No. Submitted.	No. giving Positive Results.	No. giving Negative Results.
Diphtheria—			
From notified cases	466	118	348
From contacts and suspected cases	704	73	631
Enteric Fever	8	—	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	281	73	208
Ringworm of Scalp	15	7	8
Other Specimens	9	2	7
Total	1483	273	1210

In addition 25 samples of fresh milk, 10 of pasteurised, 1 of certified, and 7 of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested), were sent to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

(e) **Legislation in Force :** The Adoptive Acts, Orders and Bye-laws in force locally are shown in p. 10 of the Annual Report for 1930.

(f) **Hospital Accommodation :** As described in pp. 10 to 15 of Annual Report for 1930.

(g) **Ambulance Facilities :** The second motor ambulance for use in connection with the Isolation Hospital was delivered during 1931. The provision of an additional van for collection of infected bedding is in contemplation.

(h) **Sera and Vaccines :** Arrangements for the supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin, Scarlet Fever Streptococcal Antitoxin, and any other sera reasonably necessary to medical practitioners in the town, were continued, and utilised to a considerable extent.

(i) **Propaganda :** A popular illustrated Health Lecture was arranged by the Public Health Committee on 3rd March, 1932, entitled "Public Health and You," by Lt.-Col. G. S. Parkinson, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (ret.), Assistant Director Public Health Division, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The public evinced considerable interest, and the lecture was exceptionally well attended.

In addition, the Medical Officer of Health gave several "Health Talks" to various Women's Organisations in the town.

E.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **Sanitary Circumstances :**

(i) **Water Supply :** From Corporation Works as described in page 17 of the Annual Report for 1930. Delivery during 1932 = 484,619,283 gallons.

(ii) **River :** One river—the Dour—flows through the town, and receives careful attention to prevent nuisance therefrom.

(iii) **Drainage and Sewerage :** Main sewerage system, discharging into sea, as described in 1930 survey report.

(iv) **Closet Accommodation :** The Senior Sanitary Inspector reports that there are in the Borough :—

Some 9,629 premises with w.c.'s connected with the main sewers ;

17 dwelling-houses with w.c.'s connected to cesspools ;

11 dwelling-houses with pail-closets.

(v) **Scavenging and Disposal of House Refuse :** During 1931, the Corporation purchased 19.9 acres of land near the present dump—after a Local Inquiry had been held by the Minister of Health—and began the full development of the “Controlled Tipping Method” of disposal, which has since continued satisfactorily.

House refuse is collected thrice a week, and conveyed to the above land outside the Borough.

(b) **Sanitary Inspections of District :**

Mr. Pryer, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows :—

Number and Nature of Inspections during year :

Nature.					Inspections and Visits.
Dwelling-houses	..	..	..	..	5,891
Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	..	2,186
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	127
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	374
Other places where food is sold or prepared					1,757
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	..	..			461
Places where animals were kept	..	..			135
Tents, Vans, Sheds	..	..	..		68
Common Lodging-houses	..	..	..		182
Marine Stores	..	..	..	..	31
Schools and Public Institutions	..	..			206
Infectious disease inquiries		..	..		370
Factories and Workshops		..	..		106
Smoke observations	..	..	..		7
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1,041
Total					12,942

Number of Notices served during the year :

Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	647
Statutory Notices (Housing)	..	..			5
Statutory Notices (Public Health Acts)					64
Statutory Notices (Bye-laws)	..	..			4
Total					720

Result of Service of Notices :

Notices actually served during 1932	..				720
Notices standing over from 1931	..	..			66
Total					786
Total notices complied with	..	..			688
Informal notices cancelled by Statutory					
Notices	..	..	..	..	32
Notices standing over at end of 1932	..				66
Total					786

Conditions Remedied :

Nature.	Inspections and Visits.
Defective drainage repaired	295
Structural repairs executed	219
Defective sanitary fittings repaired	122
Dangerous structures remedied	29
Defective paving repaired	72
Premises cleansed, limewashed, etc.	87
Offensive accumulations removed	31
Premises ventilated	39
Nuisances from dampness abated	95
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	7
Overcrowding abated	21
Smoke nuisance abated	12
Miscellaneous matters dealt with	58
Total	1,087

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by
Bye-laws or Regulations :**

The premises controlled by Bye-laws are :—

Slaughterhouses	11
Common Lodging-houses	5
Farms where Milk is produced	2
Other premises used as Dairies	37
Tents and Vans	variable

No further progress has been made in regard to Bye-laws for the control of houses let in lodgings.

The Offensive Trades in the Borough are :—

Rag and Bone Dealers	3
Fried Fish Shops	23

These were regularly inspected and action taken where necessary. There are no Knackers' Yards in the Borough.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops :

(Milk and Dairies Order, 1926) :

The registrations standing at the end of the year were :—

<i>Premises.</i> Premises used as dairies	39
<i>Persons.</i> Producers of milk	2
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the Borough	38
Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the Borough	23

The premises inside the Borough were all kept under supervision during the year, and the provisions of the Order were found to be complied with. The unregistered premises where milk is sold in sealed bottles were also kept under supervision, and no further action was found necessary.

At the end of the year there were 26 milch cows kept in the Borough.

Common Lodging-houses :

Five. These are registered for 12 months from 1st January in each year.

Slaughterhouses :

There is no public slaughterhouse in the Borough. The private premises on the register at the end of 1932 were:—

Registered	..	..	..	5
Licensed	..	..	..	6
				<hr/>
				11
				<hr/>

The re-licensing of one slaughterhouse for 1932 was refused.

Killing also takes place at a Public Institution which is regularly inspected.

Disinfection :

During the year—

340 Houses (rooms) were disinfected.

Bakehouses :

" Factory " Bakehouses	..	..	..	16
Workshop do.	..	..	..	36

of which a factory and two workshops are underground, but conform to the Council's requirements, and are certified.

(c) Factories and Workshops :

Annual statistical return submitted to the Secretary of State :—

(i) Inspection :

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	43	5	—
Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries)	177	10	—
Workplaces (other than Out- workers' premises) ..	13	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	233	16	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

(ii) Defects found in Factories and Workplaces :

	Number of Defects :		Number of Offences	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
<i>*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	7	7	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation (insufficient, unsuitable or defective)	4	3	—	—
Other Nuisances	5	3	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	16	13		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(iii) **Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108) :**

Nil.

(iv) **Registered Workshops :**

Workshops on register (s. 131) at end of year.					Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	36
Workshops	..	..	..	..	182
Workplaces	..	..	..	..	68
Total					286

(v) **Outworkers' Lists :**

Twenty-one lists were received, referring to 13 Outworkers.

(d) **Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 :**

Rodents caught in Town area on birdlime or in traps during the year :—

Brown rats	..	..	..	..	..	1,632
Black rats	..	..	..	..	..	—
Mice	..	..	..	..	..	553
						2,185

ROUTINE PROCEDURE : The Clayton fumigating machine, with services of ratcatcher, was hired by the Military Authorities, and used by them at the Citadel, the Shaft Barracks, Dover Castle, Fort Burgoyne and Broadlees, under the Inspector's supervision, on the first five days of the rat week. This work is undoubtedly of great value to the town as it is from these outlying districts that rats enter the Borough.

The presence of rats brought to light a number of drainage defects which were remedied, thus curtailing the activities of the rodents and reducing their breeding grounds.

Owing to the system of controlled tipping in force at the Corporation Laystall, no action was necessary there.

Barium biscuits and birdlime to the value of 12s. 10d. were sold to the public, and £5 10s. 6d. was received for the hire of the Clayton machine and the services of the ratcatcher.

Advice and assistance were given where necessary.

Rat destruction in the Port Area is dealt with in Section I. of this report.

(e) **Prosecutions :**

The following legal proceedings were instituted by the Department :—

Offence.	Statute.	Results.
Sale of milk 7.7% deficient in fat	Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928	Fined 20s. and costs.
Maternity Beds Scheme—Non-payment of fees	Local Government Act, 1929, Section 16	Order to pay £1 7s. 7d. by 3s. per week.

F. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) General Infantile Mortality :

						Rate per 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	65
Great Towns	..	..	..	..	..	69
Smaller Towns (including Dover)	..	..	..	..	..	58
Dover	..	..	..	..	..	54

(2) Infant Mortality Rates at various ages :

	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total Infantile Mortality.
1932 ..	21.8	32.6	12.4	4.7	4.7	54.4

Deaths of Infants under one year from various diseases per 1,000 births :—

1 Measles	..	..	1.55	1 Circumcision	..	1.55
1 Whooping Cough	..	..	1.55	6 Congenital defects	..	9.33
1 Influenza	..	..	1.55	12 Premature Birth	..	18.5
1 Infantile convulsions	..	..	1.55	1 Marasmus	..	1.55
3 Bronchitis	..	..	4.66	2 Pemphigus	..	3.11
2 Gastritis	..	..	3.11	1 Jaundice	..	1.55
1 Diarrhoea	..	..	1.55	1 Suffocation	..	1.55
1 Hernia	..	..	1.55			

(3) Stillbirths :

Of the total births in 1932, 28 were stillborn. Had all the births been of living children, the birth rate would have been 16.22. The proportion of stillbirths was 0.67 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.66 in England and Wales. The rate per 1,000 live and still births was 41.72.

(4) Particulars of Mortality amongst Illegitimate Children :

Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
2 months	M.	Gastritis.

(5) Maternal Mortality :

The following tabular statement is of interest on this subject :—

Year.	Maternal Deaths.	Registered.		Maternal Death-rate.	
		Living Births.	Still-births.	per 1,000 living births.	per 1,000 living and stillbirths combined.
1912	4	976	not avail-	4.10	—
1913	2	951	able	2.10	—
1914	6	921	„	6.51	—
1915	3	895	„	3.35	—
1916	4	1018	„	3.93	—
1917	6	868	„	6.91	—
1918	4	793	„	5.04	—
1919	3	917	„	3.27	—
1920	8	1117	26	7.17	7.00
1921	3	932	33	3.22	3.11
Total	43	9388	59	Average 4.58	—

Year.	Maternal Deaths.	Registered.		Maternal Death-rate.	
		Living Births.	Still-births.	per 1,000 living births.	per 1,000 living and stillbirths combined.
1922	3	829	31	3.62	3.49
1923	3	875	18	3.43	3.36
1924	2	848	16	2.36	2.31
1925	1	805	19	1.24	1.21
1926	3	748	27	4.01	3.87
1927	3	778	23	3.84	3.74
1928	2	753	28	2.66	2.56
1929	4	650	22	6.15	5.95
1930	3	663	32	4.52	4.31
1931	2	675	34	2.96	2.82
Total	26	7624	250		
			Average	3.41	3.30
1932	2	643	28	3.11	2.98

The causes of the 2 maternal deaths in 1932 were :—

- (a) Obstetrical shock—(b) difficult labour
 (c) general toxæmia. Pyelonephritis 1
 Septic pneumonia due to self-induced abortion,
 Misadventure, Inquest 1

(6) Ophthalmia Neonatorum :

Cases 1932 :

Notified.	Treated :		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
7	5	2	6	1	—	—

One case admitted to Isolation Hospital and one to Royal Victoria Hospital ; two cases treated at out-patient department, Royal Victoria Hospital.

(7) Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia :

Only one case—Puerperal Pyrexia—was notified during 1932, and was treated in the Isolation Hospital.

(8) Notification of Births Acts :

(a) Notifications :

Single living births ..	..	..	..	588
Twin living births ..	..	..	..	18
Stillbirths ..	..	..	..	25
				—
				631
				—

Note.—The total *registered* stillbirths corrected for inward and outward transfers were 28.

(b) Births registered by Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough (corrected by inward and outward transfers) =643.

(c) Of the notifications received, 89% were from midwives, and 11% were from doctors or others.

(d) Births registered by local registrar as actually occurring within the Borough (irrespective of parents' permanent places of residence)=618. Of these, 97% were notified to the Public Health Department prior to registration.

(9) Home Visiting :

Records of Health Visitors' work:—

(a)	First visits paid to living children ..	612	
	Visits <i>re</i> stillbirths	22	
		—	634
(b)	Re-visits—		
	(i) Infants under 1 year ..	1474	
	(ii) Infants 1–5 years	3186	
	(iii) Visits <i>re</i> Infantile Mortality	29	
		—	4689
(c)	Visits <i>re</i> expectant mothers ..		228
(d)	Visits <i>re</i> Milk Order		24
(e)	Visits <i>re</i> Midwives Acts (on behalf of County Council)		19
(f)	Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..		29
(g)	Visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever		—
(h)	Visits <i>re</i> Blind Persons		—
			—
	Total		5623
			—
	Lost Visits ..		494
	Houses Visited ..		2267
			—

(10) Welfare Centre :

(A) **Infants' Clinic :** The Centre was open three afternoons a week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Attendance for Weighing and Nursing advice—

(i)	Infants under 1 year on register for first time	273
(ii)	Infants 1–5 years on register for first time	81
(iii)	Infants and children who attended last year	377
		—
	Total on Register	731
		—

Of this number 521 mothers brought 1 child.

79	„	2 children.
13	„	3 „
2	„	4 „
1	„	5 „

Total number of mothers = 616.

(iv)	Number of Sessions	155
(v)	Total attendances	4925
(vi)	Average per Session	31

(B) Medical Consultations :

Number of Sessions	50
Number of cases seen by M.O.	515
(a) New cases for 1932—under 1 year ..	208
1-5 years.. ..	78
	— 286
(b) Old cases	229

Total Attendances	1200
Average Attendance per Session	24

Disease, etc.				No. of Infants under 1 yr.	No. of Children. between 1 and 5 yrs.
1.	Anæmia			2	6
2.	Congenital defects			3	3
3.	Diseases and affections of— ..				
	Cardio-Vascular system ..			1	1
	Alimentary system—				
	(a) Stomatitis			1	2
	(b) Diarrhœa			15	13
	(c) Constipation			16	7
	(d) Prolapsus ani			—	1
	(e) Hernia			8	—
	(f) Digestive disorders and dietetic			29	6
	(g) Tubercular Peri- tonitis			—	1
	Genito-Urinary system—				
	(a) Miscellaneous			1	3
	(b) Phimosis			26	9
	Nervous system			—	5
	Respiratory system			18	25
	Nose and Throat			2	13
	Ear			2	8
	Eye			12	9
4.	Glands—				
	(a) Lymphatic			—	5
	(b) Thyroid (myxoedema)			—	1
5.	Malnutrition			3	1
6.	Debility			5	20
7.	Rickets			3	—
8.	Skin affections—				
	(a) Miscellaneous			23	24
	(b) Naevus			7	1
9.	Intestinal parasites			2	5
10.	Orthopædic—				
	(a) Miscellaneous			3	8
	(b) Osteo-myelitis			1	—
11.	Prematurity			2	—
12.	Carious teeth			—	3
13.	Venereal disease			—	1
14.	Abscesses			2	1
15.	Minor Injuries			—	1
16.	Tongue-Tie			13	1
17.	Mentally defective			—	1
18.	Healthy children			85	45
				—	—
	Total			285	230
				—	—

(C) **Pre-natal Clinic :**

Number of mothers seen by Medical Officer—

New patients	..	..	..	..	73
Old patients	..	..	..	..	36
Total	..	..	..	..	109
Number of Sessions	..	..	..	..	49
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	270

Summary of cases seen—

(a) **Ante-natal :**

No gestation	..	..	..	..	—
Normal pregnancy	..	..	..	..	62
Pregnancy complicated by—					
Oral Sepsis	..	..	..	..	17
Disorders of—					
Digestive system	..	..	..	..	3
Cardio-vascular system	..	..	..	..	10
Genito-Urinary system	..	..	..	..	4
Nervous system	..	..	..	..	3
Respiratory system	..	..	..	..	3
Contracted pelvis	..	..	..	..	5
Dermatitis	..	..	..	..	—
Old Tb. Infection	..	..	..	..	1
Venereal Disease	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	109

(b) **Post-natal :** Nil

Of the 109 cases, 10 were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital under the Committee's Maternity Beds Scheme for treatment of complications.

(D) **Mothercraft :** Classes in Mothercraft were not continued in 1932.

(E) **Home Helps :** The scheme was continued as outlined in the 1930 report. An addition to expenditure of £20 in the year was agreed by the Authority in May, in consequence of the increased demands under this heading. The total liability per annum thus accepted now amounts to £40, and any excess beyond this figure is defrayed from the funds of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee.

During 1932, the total amount spent was £49 2s. 0d. and the mothers helped 37, of whom

- 1 mother was helped for 1 week,
- 2 mothers were helped for 10 days, and
- 34 mothers were helped for 2 weeks.

(F) **Necessitous Milk Scheme :** (a) Only Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested) Milk is accepted under the M.C.W. Assisted Milk Scheme, and is supplied by licensed retailers at 2d. per quart above the current retail price of ordinary milk.

(b) **Scale :** Up to December, 1932, no free milk was supplied officially. Cases so necessitous as to need free milk were helped by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee. The scale of income under the Authority's scheme was :—

Weekly income per head of family after rent deducted.	Cost per quart to Authority (pence).	Applicants pay (pence).	
A. Under 5/-	.. 6	.. 2	(or more, according to retail price)
B. 5/- to 6/-	.. 5	.. 3	do.

Dried Milk.	Local Authority.	Applicant.
Under Scale A	.. 1/-	.. 6d.
Under Scale B	.. 6d.	.. 1/-

Owing to the economic conditions amongst the families supplied through the Welfare Centre, and the increasing number of applicants, the Authority increased the allocation to this scheme for the financial year 1932/33 from £225 to £475, and after careful consideration the scale of income was amended as under, a free section being added to the scheme :—

Scale.	Income per head per week, after deduction of rent.	Authority to pay per quart. Summer.	Applicant to pay per quart, Winter.	
A	.. 3/6 and under	8d.	9d.	Nothing
B	.. 3/7 to 5/-	6d.	7d.	2d.
C	.. 5/1 to 6/-	5d.	6d.	3d.

The revised scheme came into operation on the 8th December, 1932.

(ii) Number of persons supplied each month :—

	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children.	Total.
January	8	10	54	72
February	7	12	54	73
March	5	13	44	62
April	9	16	47	72
May	8	20	49	77
June	9	27	50	86
July	6	21	56	83
August	4	24	64	92
September	5	20	59	84
October	11	23	73	107
November	8	23	74	105
December	9	26	79	114

(iii) **Analysis of Cases :**

Number of individual families assisted	..	147
Number having dried milk in lieu of fresh	..	7

The applications were in respect of—

Expectant mothers	..	..	..	..	22
Nursing mothers	..	..	..	..	41
Children under 18 months	..	..	..	..	59
Children 18 months to 3 years	..	..	..	..	47
Children 3 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	7
					176
Families supplied under Scale " A "	..	..	..	..	123
Families supplied under Scale " B "	..	..	..	..	24
					147

The parents of the families assisted were—

Employed	..	..	..	..	..	30
Unemployed	..	..	..	..	..	112
Deserted wife	..	..	..	..	..	1
Widows	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unmarried mother	..	..	..	..	..	1
						147

Families assisted for 12 months	..	..	18
" " " 11 "	..	..	10
" " " 10 "	..	..	3
" " " 9 "	..	..	8
" " " 8 "	..	..	10
" " " 7 "	..	..	12
" " " 6 "	..	..	6
" " " 5 "	..	..	6
" " " 4 "	..	..	10
" " " 3 "	..	..	23
" " " 2 "	..	..	18
" " " 1 "	..	..	23
			147

(iv) Quantities supplied :—

		Fresh Milk. 3,541 gals. 5 pints.	Dried Milk. 188 lbs.
Cost to Local Authority	..	£351 11s. 4d.	£9 3s. 6d.

(11) Maternity Beds Scheme :

(i) The arrangement with the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, was continued as described in the 1930 report.

(ii) Payments by patients represent the family income per head per week after rent has been deducted, plus £1 from Maternity Benefit under National Health Insurance Act. Each case is considered by the Case Sub-Committee on this basis, and the arrangement has proved a practical one.

(iii) Cases treated in 1932 :

Case.	Days in Hospital.	Condition treated.
1	2	Anæsthetic for dental treatment.
2	13	Had rheumatic fever.
3	12	Abortion and Hæmorrhage.
4	5	Diarrhœa.
*5	10	Tubercular pleurisy.
6	3	Post operation—Tonsils.
7	6	Vomiting of pregnancy.
*8	6	Toxæmia of pregnancy-albuminuria.
9	21	Contracted pelvis.
10	11	Ditto.
11	17	Ditto.
12	7	Toxæmia of pregnancy-albuminuria.
13	33	Contracted pelvis, prolapsed cord.
14	16	Asthma.
15	4	Anæsthetic for dental treatment.
16	14	Persistent occipito-posterior.
17	5	Abdominal pains and vomiting.
18	20	Contracted pelvis.
19	1	Anæsthetic for dental treatment.
20	1	Ditto do.
21	26	Toxæmia of pregnancy-albuminuria.
22	7	Pernicious vomiting.
23	30	Toxæmia of pregnancy-albuminuria.
	270	

Patients treated :

Pre-natal	..	11
Maternity cases		12

23=21 recovered, *2 died in hospital.

Total days beds occupied	..	..	..	178
Total number of "patient days"	..	..	..	270

Average length of stay per case :—

Pre-natal	..	..	..	..	4.6 days
Maternity	..	..	..	..	18.2 „
Average of all cases	..	..	..	..	11.7 „

One prosecution was instituted for non-payment of fees, the result of which is shown under Section E (c) of this report.

(iv) Number of foetal deaths :

(i)	Stillborn	..	..	..	4
(ii)	Within 10 days of birth				2

Causes = (i)	Albuminuria of mother	..	2
	Craniotomy for contracted pelvis	..	2
(ii)	Twins, premature, 5lbs., lived 10 minutes		2

(v) Financial data :

Cases Treated.	Fees paid to Royal Victoria Hospital by Committee.			Fees received from Patients.			Net Cost.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
23	128	9	2	30	19	4	97	9	10

(12) Orthopædic Scheme :

The Committee's scheme for the orthopædic treatment of children under five years of age has been in operation since the close of 1927. The scheme provides for the in-patient treatment of cases at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, London, at £2 per week, or in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, at £2 2s. 0d. per week ; massage, etc., in the out-patient department of the latter institution at a charge of 1s. 6d. per attendance ; the provision of surgical appliances where necessary, X-ray examinations, and the payment of travelling expenses in journeys for treatment in necessitous cases.

Contributory payments are secured from parents, where possible, on the basis of the same scale as quoted in the School Medical section of this report.

The details concerning the cases in 1932 are :—

	Children.	Out-patient Treatment. Attendances.	In-patient Treatment. Total days treated.	Cost to Authority. £ s. d.		
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	5	158	—	11	17	0
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	1	—	5	1	10	0
Royal National Ortho- pædic Hospital ..	2	—	186	53	2	8
Royal National Ortho- pædic Hospital ..	3	5	—	—	—	—
Provision of Surgical Ap- pliances	3	—	—	7	10	4
Travelling Expenses ..	3	—	—	2	14	0
<hr/>						
Actual individual chil- dren concerned ..	8	Gross cost		..	76	14 0
		Receipts from parents		..	5	3 0
		Net cost ..		..	£71	11 0

(13) Infant Protection :

Under section 2 (a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the duty of supervising the care of infants to whom the provisions of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, apply, was transferred to the Local Authority as from 1st April, 1930.

The records for 1932 are :—

(a) **Persons receiving Infants :**

Number of Foster parents with one or more children on register at end of 1931	27	
Number of Foster parents with no children on register at end of 1931	14	
	—	41
Number added to register for first time during 1932		10
Number removed during 1932		4
Number on register with one or more children at end of 1932	29	
Number on register with no children at end of 1932	18	
	—	47

(b) **Infants :**

Number on register at end of 1931	34	
Number added to register during 1932	12	
	—	46
Number removed during the year		13
Number of children on register at end of 1932		33
(c) Visits by Health Visitors		104

(14) **Nursing Homes (Registration) Act, 1927 :**

Under Section 9 (2) of this Act, the Kent County Council have delegated their powers to the Dover Town Council, so far as this Borough is concerned.

The following Homes were registered by the Town Council up to the end of the year :—

Number.	Character :—			
	Maternity Home.	General Medical and Surgical.	Combined Maternity and General.	Accommodation Patients.
1	1	—	—	1
2	1	—	—	5
4	—	—	1	7
7	—	1	—	4
9	—	—	1	2
10	—	1	—	4
<hr/>				
6	2	2	2	23
<hr/>				

No alterations in registration occurred during the year, but approval of additional accommodation in two cases was given.

The Royal Victoria Hospital and the Coleman Convalescent Home were granted certificates of exemption from registration.

Inspection is carried out by your Medical Officer, suitable records are maintained, and standard registers, in regard to patients, etc., have been supplied. Local bye-laws under the Act were approved by the Minister of Health on the 3rd October, 1928.

G.—FOOD INSPECTION.**(a) Milk Supply :**

(i) Milk examined bacteriologically for presence of tubercle bacilli and general bacterial content :—

Sample No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.	1/100 c.c.	B. Coli present in	
			1/10 c.c.	1 c.c.
W. 2417 ..	37,000	—	+	+
W. 8402 ..	63,000	—	+	+
W.13197 ..	1,930	—	—	+
W.13198 ..	2,451,000	+	+	+
W.15118 ..	1,416,000	+	+	+
* W.15119 ..	342,000	+	+	—
W.13917 ..	150,000	+	+	+
W.13918 ..	2,921,000	+	+	+
W.15849 ..	6,000,000	+	+	+
W.16558 ..	181,000	+	+	+
* W.16560 ..	1,079,000	+	+	+
W.16562 ..	1,098,000	+	+	+
W.16564 ..	5,080,000	+	+	+
W.17519 ..	635,000	+	+	+
W.17522 ..	1,562,000	+	+	+
W.17523 ..	2,510	—	—	+
W.21031 ..	67,000	—	+	+
W.21032 ..	952,000	+	+	+
W.21033 ..	20,800	—	+	+
* W.21034 ..	1,498,000	+	+	+
W.21035 ..	54,000	+	+	+
W.22657 ..	276,000	+	+	+
W.22658 ..	111,000	—	—	—
W.22659 ..	106,000	—	—	—
W.22660 ..	68,000	—	—	—

Tubercular infection was discovered in the two samples marked * after inoculation tests, and in one of these cases a cow at the farm concerned was found to be tubercular by the County Officials, and was destroyed. In the other instance no definite action could be taken as investigations at the farm proved negative.

In all the unsatisfactory results, a letter was issued by the Town Council warning the producers and retailers of the condition of the milk, and indicating the possibility of action under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Twenty of the specimens were subjected to an inoculation test for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

(ii) Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 :

“ Certified Milk ” ..	Two dealers licensed to supply “ Certified Milk.”
“ Grade ‘ A ’ ” (tuberculin tested) Milk	One dealer licensed to bottle and retail this milk.
	Eleven dealers licensed to purvey this grade in original sealed containers—one of whom supplies the Isolation Hospital.

“ Pasteurised Milk ” .. Two dealers in Borough licensed to use the term “ Pasteurised Milk ” for milk treated at their local depôts.

No refusals or revocations of licences were necessary during the year.

(iii) Bacteriological examinations of designated milk gave the following results :—

Sample No.		Total Bacterial Count per c.c.	B. Coli present		
			1/100 c.c.	1/10 c.c.	1 c.c.
*W.16556	..	10,287,000	+	+	+
*W.17521	..	212,000	+	+	+
W. 8856	Pasteurised	49,000	—	—	—
W.18942	do.	7,800	—	—	—
W.23531	do.	14,900	—	—	—
W. 2416	do.	10,800	—	—	—
W. 7871	do.	6,300	—	—	—
**W.17520	do.	3,683,000	+	+	+
W.18941	do.	90,000	—	—	+
W.23532	do.	10,400	—	—	—
†W. 7870	Grade “ A ” (Tuberculin Tested)	484,000	+	+	+
W. 8403	do.	11,700	—	—	—
W. 8404	do.	10,800	—	—	—
W. 9773	do.	640	—	—	—
W.18940	do.	6,300	—	—	—
W.18943	do.	11,000	—	—	—
W.23530	do.	4,100	—	—	—
W.23529	Certified	320	—	—	—

* These two milks were subjected to heat treatment, but not sold as “ pasteurised.” Strong representations were made to the firm on their methods and the condition of their plant, etc., and the succeeding sample shows the degree of improvement secured.

** A special report was made to the firm concerned in the case, as to defects in details of technique which led to contamination of the milk, and the two subsequent results show the improvement secured.

† This sample was the product of a licensed bottling plant owned by the same firm referred to in note ** above. The measures suggested to the firm resulted in the improved record shown in the report on the sample “ W.8404.”

(iv) **Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927 :**

Four samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst.

All were found to be free from preservatives, and to conform to the standards fixed for milk-fat and total milk solids, and the equivalent contents of the tins corresponded with very small variations with the amounts declared.

The full-cream samples contained		The machine-skimmed samples contained
Fat, %	Total milk solids, %	Total milk solids, %
9.0	31.6	27.1
9.2	34.0	26.4

(v) **Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927 :**

Six samples were taken under the regulations during the year. Two samples were "Milk Foods," and were found to comply with the statements on the labels. One contained starch.

The remaining samples were found to comply with the standard in regard to fat, but one was slightly deficient in the "equivalent pints" of the contents.

The percentage of milk fat in the samples sold as dried milk varied from 26.1 to 27.0.

(b) **Meat :**

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 :

(i) Visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection = 2,186.

(ii) **Animals inspected :**

		No.	Carcases with offal.	Unsound.		Per cent.	Total.	Sound.	
				Per cent.	Offal only.			No.	Per cent.
Cattle	..	644	14	2.17	129	20.03	143	501	77.79
Sheep	..	2193	2	0.09	61	2.78	63	2130	97.12
Pigs	..	2809	27	0.96	150	5.34	177	2632	93.69
		5646	43		340		383	5263	

(iii) **Unsound Meat condemned and destroyed :**

Tuberculosis :

				Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cattle :	Carcases	(9)	..	3	5	—			
	Quarters	(5)	..	—	11	—			
	Offal	(64)	..	—	11	35			
<hr/>									
Pigs :	Carcases	(25)	..	1	4	107			
	Offal	(65)	..	—	5	33	5	17	63

Parasitic Diseases :

				Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cattle :	Offal	(38)	..	—	5	7			
Sheep :	Offal	(52)	..	—	1	100			
Pigs :	Offal	(2)	..	—	—	6	—	7	1

Other Diseases :

				Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cattle :	Carcases	(—)	..	—	—	—			
	Offal	(27)	..	—	3	76			
Sheep :	Carcases	(2)	..	—	1	66			
	Offal	(9)	..	—	—	18			
Pigs :	Carcases	(2)	..	—	2	28			
	Offal	(83)	..	—	3	21	—	10	97
Total				..	..	..	6	15	49

(The figures in brackets are the numbers of animals infected.)

Following condemnation in the Borough of carcasses of animals infected with tuberculosis, endeavour is always made to ascertain

the farms of origin of the animals. Where such information is forthcoming it is passed to the County Authority, in order that the condition of the herds at the particular farms may be investigated from the milk supply aspect.

(iv) **Other Foods :** Articles condemned in consequence of decomposition :—

			Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Beef	—	5	1	20
Offal	—	1	—	27
Fish	—	5	2	18
Fruit	—	—	—	12
Pork	—	—	3	6
Bacon	—	—	—	13
Turkeys	—	1	—	—
			—	14	1	12

(v) **Disposal of Unsound Meat :** During 1932 the Authority continued the practice of sending all condemned carcasses and offal to the Folkestone destructor for disposal, by arrangement with the Folkestone Corporation.

The cost of disposal for the year was :—

	£	s.	d.
Destruction at incinerator	8	10	0
Transport charges—collection and despatch to Folkestone ..	18	1	6
	£26	11	6

(vi) **Legal Proceedings :** See under Section E (e).

(c) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

I. Adulteration :

(i) Samples taken :

	Total samples Taken.	Including Samples Taken informally.
Milk	37	
Butter	10	
Cream	4	
Margarine	4	
Cheese	4	
Sweets	6	
Dried Fruits	6	
Sausages	4	
Bread	4	
Flour	4	
Beer	4	
Brandy	1	
Cider	4	
Vinegar	4	
Honey	2	
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	2	
Baked Beans	2	
Yeast	1	

1

Purchased by Agents	10
Milk taken in course of delivery at place of delivery	2

(ii) **Adulterated Samples = 4.**

No. of Samples.	Deficient in fat.	Extraneous Water.	Preservatives.	Other Deleterious Substances.
Milk (3)*	42%, 10%, 7.7%	*and 17.5%	—	—
Sausages (1)	—	—	—	0.02% of Boric Acid.

In addition 3 samples of milk were reported by the Analyst to be slightly below the limit of 3.0 % of fat and the vendors were cautioned by order of the Committee.

Of the 4 samples of cream, 2 were ordinary cream and 2 canned cream. The former averaged 55.5 % of fat, and the latter 21.6 % of fat, or less than one-half.

(iii) **Action :**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Milk 42% deficient in fat and with 17.5% of added water. | This was an informal sample submitted by a milkman as returned to him by a customer, the bottle having obviously been tampered with. No subsequent evidence needing action could be obtained. |
| (2) Milk 10% deficient in fat. | Vendor cautioned by order of Public Health Committee. |
| (3) Milk 7.7% deficient in fat. | Legal proceedings recorded under section E (e). |
| (4) Sausage containing 0.02% Boric Acid | Vendor cautioned by order of Public Health Committee. |

(iv) **General :** The percentage of fat and non-fatty solids in the samples of new milk reported as genuine averaged 3.69 and 8.83, as compared with 3.75 and 8.92, respectively, in 1931.

II. Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 :—

The one offence—in regard to sausage—is referred to above.

III. A rather interesting matter came to light in consequence of a complaint originating from an Institution in the town, that meat cooked and stored in the larder of the premises had on several occasions showed signs of decomposition, and displayed a pink colouration. The person in charge of the establishment was inclined to blame the butcher for supplying contaminated meat ; but careful investigation and bacteriological examination of a sample showed that the organism responsible was the *Bacillus Prodigiosus*, known as the “miracle organism,” which also produces red colouration of bread in certain circumstances.

Inspection revealed the fact that a sink supplied with hot water was actually in the pantry, and that the surrounding woodwork was saturated and rotten. Fumigation with sulphur dioxide, and removal of the rotten woodwork, were carried out and a properly constructed and ventilated larder built in the yard. No recurrence of the trouble has arisen.

H.—HOUSING.

Full detailed information as to local conditions was given in the Annual Report for 1930, and the following is a record of the procedure during 1932 :—

1. New houses erected during 1932 :—

(a)	By private enterprise	41
(b)	With State Assistance under Housing Acts :	
	By Local Authority	30
	By other bodies or persons	nil

2. Statistics for the year :

I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:

		Brought forward from 1931.	Originat- ing in 1932.	Standing over at end of 1932
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	—	106	—
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—	1119	—
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling - houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—	106	—
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—	1119	—
(3)	Number of dwelling - houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2	—	—
	(a) Houses in Clearance Area No. 1 (<i>re</i> -representation 1931)	18	—	18
(4)	Number of dwelling - houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—	98	—
(5)	Houses where no action was necessary	—	8	—

	Brought forward from 1931.	Originat- ing in 1932.	Standing over at end of 1932.
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II. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	20	65	—
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----	----	---

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.. ..	11	5	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	11	4	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—	—	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—	—	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	1	—	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—	—	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—	*1	—
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	----	---

* Cancelled on undertaking by owner to convert into store.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—	—	—
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---	---

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	—	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.. .. .	—	—	—

	Brought forward from 1931.	Originat- ing in 1932.	Standing over at end of 1932
E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in re- spect of which notices have be- come operative requiring repairs	—	—	.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	—	—	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in re- spect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of inten- tion to close	—	—	—
F.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in re- spect of which Closing Orders became operative	—	—	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in re- spect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ..	—	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in re- spect of which Demolition Orders became operative	—	—	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demo- lished in pursuance of Demoli- tion Orders	—	—	—

Note.—Section 3 and Sections 11 to 15 of the Housing Act, 1925, have been repealed by the Housing Act, 1930, but the proviso to Section 64 of the Act of 1930 continues in force any Notices, Closing Orders and Demolition Orders made before the operation of the Act (15th August, 1930) and houses subject to those Notices and Orders must continue to be dealt with under the relative provisions of the Act of 1925.

3. Condensed Analysis of the Year's Work, 1932 :

Inspections :

1. Unfit houses not remedied in 1931	58
2. Houses dealt with under S. 17, 1930 Act ..	5
3. Houses dealt with by informal notices	93
4. Houses inspected and no defects found	8
	—
Total number of houses dealt with ..	164
	—

Action :

5.	Houses rendered fit after Section 17 notices ..	15
6.	Houses rendered fit after Section 91 P.H.A. notice	1
7.	Houses rendered fit after informal notices ..	85
8.	Unfit houses standing over (No. 1 clearance area)	18
9.	Unfit houses turned into stores*	2
10.	Other houses standing over	34
11.	Houses where no action was necessary	8
12.	House rendered fit after representation (3, Victoria Cottages)	1
		<hr/>
		164
		<hr/>

* One old Closing Order has been disposed of in this manner, and one Demolition Order.

(4) Unhealthy Area :—

Following re-representation of the Durham Hill Clearance Area No. 1 (Mount Pleasant, Blucher Row and Bowling Green Lane) under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, on the 10th February, 1931, the Authority made a Clearance Order on 30th November, 1932, comprising :—

18 occupied houses	..	1-8, Mount Pleasant. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, Blucher Row, and 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15, Bowling Green Lane.
2 incompletely demolished houses	.. ..	4, Blucher Row, and Halfmoon Cottage.
1 other Building	..	Stable and store at rear of 5, Blucher Row. and
Vacant land	.. ..	Three plots=two cleared sites of houses demolished under Closing and Demolition Orders, and part of the site of a house partly demolished under a Demolition Order.

The necessary Public Inquiry by the Ministry of Health was pending at the close of the year.

(5) Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act, 1920 :

No applications were received during 1932.

I.—PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.**TABLE A.****1. (i) Amount of Shipping entering Port during 1932 :**

H.M. Collector of Customs has kindly supplied details of the number of ships entering the Port, and their tonnage.

The continual courtesy of H.M. Collector and his staff (especially the Waterguard) considerably facilitated the work in the Port Sanitary district.

	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number Reported to be Defec-tive.	Number of Vessels on which Defects were remedied.	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign :							
Steamers	2348	1818912	3	84	—	—	—
*Motor	46	39909	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2394	1858821	3	85	—	—	—
Coastwise :							
Steamers	327	139943	—	109	—	—	—
*Motor	126	12686	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing	200	13722	—	171	1	1	—
Fishing	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	653	166351	—	281	1	1	—
Grand total	3047	2025172	3	366	1	1	—

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

(ii) **Details of Ships visited by M.O.H. or Deputy M.O.H. on arrival:**

Date.	Vessel.	Remarks.
25th May.	s.s. <i>Umkusi</i> .	Death—Diabetes.
6th Aug.	s.s. <i>Glenlea</i> .	Illness—member of crew—acute Gastritis.
23rd Aug	s s. <i>Lisboa</i>	Illness—member of crew—Appen-dicitis.

2. Character of Trade of Port :

TABLE B.

(a) **Passenger Traffic during 1932 :**

No. of Passengers.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Including Transmigrants as below
Inwards :						
Calais/Dover	}	86697	47121	..	243381	636
Boulogne/Dover						
*Ostend/Dover	..		104664	..		
By Liners	..	236	—	8		
Motor-carrying Service		4483	—	—		
Seaplanes	..	172	—	—		
Outwards :						
Dover/Calais	}	94498	48097	—	249566	—
Dover/Boulogne						
*Dover/Ostend	..		103622	—		
By Liners	..	1044	402	102		
Motor-carrying Service		1703	—	—		
Seaplanes	..	98	—	—		

* It has not been possible to obtain a classification of passengers by these vessels.

Countries from which passengers principally arrive : France and Belgium.

(b) Cargo Traffic :

(i) **Imports :** Apparel, cotton, silk and woollen goods, foodstuffs, skins, furs, general imports.
Total value of imports in Dover Custom Division in 1930 = £11,691,246.

(ii) **Exports :** (a) *Produce and Manufactures of United Kingdom :* Apparel, coal, cotton, silk and woollen goods, etc.

(b) *Imported Merchandise :* Raw wool, undressed hides, general imports.

Total value of all exports from Dover Custom Division in 1930 = £9,593,474.

(iii) *Countries with which Port principally trades :* France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Holland, Norway, Sweden.

(iv) *Coastwise traffic with :* London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Hull and Goole, Blythe.

3. Source of Water Supply :

(a) For the Port : Dover Corporation mains.

(b) For shipping : " " "

(c) Number of water boats : Nil.

4. Infectious Diseases :

(1) Detection of Infectious Disease :

All passengers reaching the Port are subjected to a rapid medical inspection as they proceed through the barriers. Those showing any indication of sickness are detained for full examination.

(2) **Arrival of Vessels from Infected Ports :** The arrival of such vessels is notified to the Port Sanitary Authority by H.M. Customs. The Customs Officers are supplied with lists of infected ports at periodic intervals, from which they obtain the necessary information to enable them to take this action.

(3) **Boarding of Vessels :** Vessels arriving from infected ports, which are found by the Customs Officers to have a clean bill of health, are not given pratique until a Medical Officer has been aboard. Boarding is done either by the M.O.H. or the Deputy M.O.H. In some cases the boarding takes place in the Channel, outside the harbour, and in others the vessels are allowed to enter the harbour, and are then boarded.

A motor boat is used for the purpose of boarding vessels, either in the Channel or in the harbour.

(4) **Hospital Accommodation :** Cases of infectious disease are removed from vessels to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. If observation is required, the patient would also be admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

(5) **Disinfection** : Infected quarters are disinfected with formalin spray, and bedding and clothing removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection.

(6) **Cleansing of Persons** : A cleansing station is provided at the Isolation Hospital, and cases are dealt with there as they arise. No need for such action arose in 1932.

(7) **Ambulance Transport** : The motor ambulance from the Isolation Hospital is used for this purpose.

(8) **Venereal Diseases** : Inquiries are made of the Master of each ship, and cases reported are informed of the local arrangements, and dates when treatment can be obtained at the V.D. Clinic.

(9) **Bacteriological Examinations—Rats, etc.** : Rats from infected or suspected ships are sent to the laboratory of the Ministry of Health. Other bacteriological specimens are examined at the County Laboratory, Maidstone. There were no specimens submitted for examination during 1932.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels :

Disease.	No. of Cases during 1932.		No of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
*1	—	1	1	0.4
	* Malaria.			

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival :

Disease.	No. of cases during 1932.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

5. Measures against Rodents :

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague :

(a) **IN SHIPS IN THE PORT** : Ships entering the port are periodically inspected for the presence of rats, and any dead rats found under doubtful circumstances are sent for bacteriological examination. Very few vessels from infected ports enter Dover harbour. They simply call at port for landing sick persons, and proceed on their journeys at once.

(b) **ON QUAYS, WHARVES, WAREHOUSES, ETC., IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORT** : Periodical inspections are made, and, when it appears to be necessary, any dead rats that may be found in quays and warehouses are sent for bacteriological examination.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between Ships and the Shore :

Rat guards are provided by the Authority for use when required.

(3) **Methods of deratisation of :**

- (a) (i) SHIPS : Methods of poisoning adopted by the Southern Railway Company have proved successful in keeping the cross-Channel boats (of which the traffic of the port chiefly consists) comparatively free from rats. The short cross-Channel journeys, and the frequency with which cargoes are discharged, tend to curtail the possibility of rats breeding on board these boats. No vessels discharge at the port after long passages from foreign ports.
- (ii) Under the Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations, 1929, Dover was approved by the Minister of Health as a port for the issue of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates, as from 8th May, 1930. During 1931, 23 vessels were subjected to full rat searching inspection, a Deratisation Exemption Certificate being issued in each case. Seventeen of these vessels were on the cross-Channel services.
- (b) PREMISES IN VICINITY OF DOCKS AND QUAYS : The local warehouses are used for grain storage, and these are rat-proofed, and cats kept by the firms concerned, to destroy any rats that may gain access. A Clayton fumigating machine is available in the department, and is used at the port whenever special circumstances require its employment. The Southern Railway deal with rats on their premises at the port, a travelling party visiting at intervals and using the Cyanogas process where necessary.

The Eastern Dockyard was inspected at intervals and found to be almost clear of rats, there being no food to attract them during the year.

(4) **Measures taken for detection of rat prevalence in Ships and on Shore :**

Routine sanitary inspection, as Sanitary Inspectors are daily at the port for food inspection purposes. All foreign-going vessels are at once dealt with under the 1929 Regulations.

(5) **Rat-proofing :**

- (a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?

Grain warehouses at this port are rat-proofed.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing :

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) In Ships | { | There is no need to further extend this, as development in the port is not great, and it is not necessary on the regular cross-Channel boats, owing to the circumstances of the port. Certain small points were dealt with in the course of rat-searching vessels. |
| (ii) On Shore | { | |

Rats Destroyed During 1932.

* These were caught on board Cross-Channel boats by routine action of the Southern Railway Staff.

TABLE F.

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.													
Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black	NIL
Brown	
Species not recorded	
Examined	
Infected with plague	

TABLE G.

Particulars relating to Plague "Infected" or "Suspected" Vessels arriving in the Port during 1932.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Whether infected or suspected.	Methods of Rat Destruction Employed.	Number of dead rats recovered.	Whether a certificate of Deratisation was issued?	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE H.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Vessels from Plague Infected Ports (other than those included in Table G) arriving in the Port during 1932, and number of Certificates issued in respect of such Vessels.

Total Number of Vessels arriving from Plague Infected Ports.	Number of such Vessels fumi- gated by SO ₂ .	Number of rats killed.	Number of such Vessels fumi- gated by HCN.	Number of rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which measures of rat destruction <i>were</i> <i>not carried out</i> .	Number of fumi- gation certificates issued on Form "Port II."			Number of other certificates issued.
								Derati- sation. 9	Exemp- tion. 10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE I.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Vessels (other than those included in Tables G and H) and number of Certificates issued in respect of such Vessels during 1932.

Number of Vessels fumigated by SO.2	Number of dead Rats recovered.	Number of Vessels fumigated by HCN.	Number of dead Rats recovered.	Number of Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of dead Rats recovered.	Number of certificates issued on Form "Port 11."*		Number of other certificates issued.
						Deratisation. 7	Exemption 8	
1	2	3	4	5	6			9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—

*Form "Port 11" is issued only by the Port Medical Officers of Health of Ports approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926. As from the 8th May, 1930, the Port of Dover was approved for this purpose. Work commenced here in June, 1930.

6. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.
Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during 1932.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	102	—	—	1
Other Nations	46	—	—	—

7. Food Inspection :

(1) Summary of Food Inspection carried out under Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

	France.			Belgium.			Coastwise.		
	Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Butter ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooked Meat	12	16	—	14	13	84	—	—	—
Cheese ..	—	19	84	—	1	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	45	3	28	—	1	—	—	—	—
Eggs	—	2	—	8	10	—	—	—	—
Fruit and Vegetables ..	118	13	84	25	5	56	—	—	—
Flour	2	8	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	2	18	56	1	13	—	—	—	—
Game ..	—	—	—	—	15	56	—	—	—
Mushrooms ..	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oysters ..	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil ..	57	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry ..	11	4	56	28	1	56	—	—	—
Pate de Foie Gras ..	—	1	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserves ..	620	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabbits ..	—	—	—	18	19	—	—	—	—
Shrimps ..	—	1	56	33	13	—	—	—	—
Truffles ..	—	6	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanilla Beans	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat ..	—	8	—	—	—	—	15127	—	—
Yeast ..	101	9	—	23	13	56	—	—	—
	979	13	106	155	6	84	15127	—	—

Grand Total = 16,262 tons, — cwts., 78 lbs.

The following foodstuff was condemned as unfit for food :

			tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cheese	—	—	28
Fruit	—	—	56
			—	—	84 (destroyed)

The number of vessels concerned in carrying the foodstuffs examined each month was :—

				Actual No. of Vessels engaged in traffic.	Number of occasions these vessels entered Port.
January .. ..	..	..	..	20	112
February .. ..	..	..	..	16	96
March .. ..	..	..	..	22	93
April .. ..	..	..	..	19	98
May .. ..	..	..	..	16	101
June .. ..	..	..	..	19	99
July .. ..	..	..	..	20	69
August .. ..	..	..	..	22	86
September ..	..	..	..	21	72
October .. ..	..	..	..	17	76
November ..	..	..	..	20	70
December ..	..	..	..	16	63

Total number of Cargoes examined .. 1035

(2) **Shellfish** : There are no layings within the area of the Port Sanitary Authority.

(3) **Samples of Food examined :**

No.	Date.	Sample.	Result.	Remarks.
1.	July	Yeast	1/200 grain of arsenic tri-oxide per pound	Sampled in transit.
2.	July	Fruit pulp— black currant	No evidence of added preservative of any kind	„
3.	July	Sweetbread ..	„	„

No bacteriological examinations were necessary during the year.

8. Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930 :

During 1932, eight notices of prohibition were issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

In four instances the birds were destroyed at this port ; in three cases the birds were re-exported, and in the remaining instance the bird was allowed to proceed, on the authority of the Ministry of Health.

By the continued co-operation of the Southern Railway Company, passengers were in general warned before embarking with parrots at the French and Belgian Channel ports, and in this way disappointment to passengers reaching British ports was avoided as much as possible.

9. Aliens' Order, 1919-20 : The arrangements locally are carried out in accordance with the Instructions to Medical Inspectors issued by the Ministry of Health.

The passenger and motor-car carrying services between Calais and Admiralty Pier and the Eastern Arm in Dover Harbour again ran for six months during 1932. The passenger seaplane service between Dover and Calais also operated during the summer season.

The arrangements for medical inspection of Aliens described in previous reports were again varied by the addition of a part-time Medical Inspector and a part-time nurse to assist in the work.

The following is a record of the work of medical inspection during 1932 :—

Classification.	Total Aliens.	Med. Inspd.	Non-Med. Exmnd.	Med. Exmnd.	Certificates.			Clean-sing. Disease.		
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		
Temporary Residents :										
Visitors	49768	49373	162	269	3	1	5	—	—	—
Business Visitors	19694	19690	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diplomatic ..	2407	2407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seamen	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract Seamen	416	415	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Residents :										
Returning Residents	9930	9916	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—

Classification.	Total Aliens.	Med. Inspd.	Non-Med. Exmnd.	Med. Exmnd.	(a)	Certificates.			Clean-sing. Disease.		
						(b)	(c)	(d)			
Min. Lab. Permits :											
Males	1466	945	4	517	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Females	1929	908	—	1021	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Children	50	41	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immigrants :											
Males	215	51	—	164	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Females	201	76	—	125	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Children	68	11	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Transit	3796	3453	2	341	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
<hr/>											
Total	89961	87307	140	2514	4	6	15	—	—	—	—
<hr/>											
Rejected from all causes	219	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>											
Transmigrants	636	443	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>											
Grand Total	90816	87969	140	2707	4	6	15	—	—	—	—

the appended summary of the local meteorological readings for 1932 is available for publication.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.							SUNSHINE.		RAINFALL.		Highest Wind Recorded.	Barometer Monthly Mean.
	Monthly Mean.	EXTREMES.		MEANS.		Mean Daily Range.	Humidity (Sat. = 100).	Hours.	Days.	Inches.	Duration (Hours.)		
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.								
January ..	44.9	54	25	48.9	40.8	8.1	83	54.5	15	1.62	36.5	66	30.25
February ..	39.0	50	27	43.1	34.8	8.3	75	87.2	25	0.65	20.4	65	30.43
March ..	40.8	52	23	46.0	35.7	10.3	70	147.2	25	1.39	30.1	48	29.98
April ..	46.1	60	35	50.2	42.0	8.2	69	143.9	22	2.76	45.6	52	29.77
May ..	51.7	68	36	56.5	46.9	9.6	76	166.8	26	2.11	34.7	46	29.85
June ..	57.6	74	42	63.6	51.7	11.9	70	206.6	26	1.02	22.4	49	30.06
July ..	61.8	79	50	67.3	56.4	10.9	76	183.8	28	3.41	52.8	47	29.89
August ..	65.4	88	55	71.0	59.8	11.2	77	225.2	31	0.91	6.8	37	30.08
September ..	60.3	73	45	65.5	55.1	10.4	76	114.8	25	2.46	53.2	58	29.92
October ..	51.5	62	35	56.5	46.5	10.0	72	101.9	25	8.58	96.5	65	29.71
November ..	47.3	58	33	51.1	43.4	7.7	77	54.6	17	1.28	33.8	51	30.09
December ..	43.7	55	32	47.1	40.2	6.9	80	67.3	22	0.56	22.4	50	30.11
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1553.8	287	26.75	455.2	—	—
MONTHLY MEAN ..	50.9	64	37	55.6	46.1	9.5	75	129.5	24	2.23	37.9	—	30.01

Highest Daily Temperature ..	..	88° on August 19th.	Sunniest Day ..	..	15.1 hrs., June 17th.
Lowest Daily Temperature ..	..	23° on March 13th.	Sunshine for May is lowest on record for that month.	..	..
Lowest Daily Grass Temperature ..	..	20° on March 13th.	Sunshine for the whole year is the lowest on record and the third successive year below the average. (Highest recorded was 2089.7 hrs., in 1911.) Average annual Sunshine for past 25 years is 1747.1 hrs.	..	..
Highest Barometer Reading ..	..	30.94 on January 26th.	Rainfall for October was highest on record for that month since 1896. Highest monthly total of Rainfall was 8.63 ins. in December, 1915.	..	..
Lowest Barometer Reading ..	..	29.08 on October 9th.		..	..
Heaviest Daily Fall of Rain ..	..	1.31 ins. on July 25th.		..	..

PART II.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL
CHILDREN.**

REPORT

ON

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE, 1932.

1. Staff

<i>School Medical Officer</i>	..	DR. A. B. McMASTER
<i>Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist</i>	..	DR. T. J. NICHOLL
<i>Other Specialist Officers—</i>		
<i>Surgeon</i>	.. ..	DR. A. R. JORDAN
<i>Anaesthetist</i>	.. ..	DR. J. R. W. RICHARDSON
<i>Radiologist</i>	.. ..	Surg.-Com. A. C. RUSACK, R.N. (ret.)
<i>Dental Surgeon</i>	.. ..	MR. F. CONSTANT, L.D.S.
<i>School Nurses and Health Visitors (combined duties)</i>		MISS E. BARKER MISS A. C. BROWN MISS F. GRAY MISS E. M. CASTLE
<i>Clerk</i>	.. ..	MR. B. MIDDLEBROOK

2. Co-ordination

The correlation of the work of the School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare was continued as in previous years.

3. School Medical Service in Relation to Public Elementary Schools

(a) SCHOOL HYGIENE.—All the school departments were thoroughly cleansed, and re-decorations carried out where necessary during the summer. No structural alterations were effected during the year.

(b) SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—No new schools were built during the year, and, owing to economic conditions, progress in regard to fresh accommodation is hampered.

(c) School Accommodation and Average Attendance for year ending 31st March, 1932 :—

School.	Department.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.
DOVER R.C.	Mixed ..	202	197
BARTON ROAD COUNCIL	Boys' ..	420	377
	Girls' ..	328	284
	Infants' ..	250	214
BUCKLAND C.E. ..	Girls' ..	278	184
	Infants' ..	250	186
CHARLTON C.E. ..	Boys' ..	200	179
	Girls' ..	164	133
	Infants' ..	177	101
CHRIST CHURCH C.E. ..	Boys' ..	175	137
	Infants' ..	224	140
RIVER COUNCIL ..	Mixed ..	223	147
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S C.E.	Boys' ..	289	259
	Girls' ..	181	161
	Infants' ..	205	141
ST. JAMES' C.E. ..	Boys' ..	164	155
	Girls' ..	151	145
	Infants' ..	164	146
ST. MARTIN'S COUNCIL	Boys' ..	300	298
	Girls' ..	340	305
ST. MARY'S	Boys' ..	435	356
	Girls' ..	173	164
	Infants' ..	189	182
HOLY TRINITY	Boys' ..	190	131
	Girls' ..	160	142
PIER COUNCIL	Infants' ..	176	119
ASTOR AVENUE COUNCIL	Girls' ..	320	280
1932 =		6328	5263

4. Medical Inspection

(a) ROUTINE INSPECTIONS AT SCHOOLS: The schools were visited for routine and special examinations by Dr. Nicholl on 78 occasions, and by Dr. Doherty on 8 days: Total 86.

Of those in average attendance, some 2,020 were inspected as routine cases—*i.e.*, 38.3% of the total number.

INSPECTION CLINIC.—This is held at the Welfare Centre, Brook House. The children examined during 1932 numbered :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Special examinations	497	480	977
Inspections for school attendance purposes	209	221	430
	<u>706</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>1407</u>

Children seen at the Inspection Clinic and subsequently treated at the School Clinic have been classified under the latter section.

The 430 children examined in regard to school attendance were convalescing from various infections, or were contacts. The conditions were :—

Chicken-pox.. ..	18	Mumps	38
Diphtheria	22	Other conditions ..	28
„ contacts	14	Scarlet Fever ..	5
Measles	240	Whooping-cough ..	65

For some of the children, further exclusion was found to be necessary. These exclusions, together with those on account of contagious skin diseases and other infective conditions, etc., resulted in 1,125 certificates being issued by the School Medical Officer during 1932.

5. Analysis of the defects found during Medical Inspection of the three “ Routine ” Groups of Children.

The appended tabular statement shows the percentage of children at the routine inspections needing treatment for the more important defects, compared with the results of previous years :—

Defects.	Percentage defective each year.				
	Average :		Years		
	1920-24 (inc.)	1925-29 (inc.)	1930	1931	1932
(a) Malnutrition	0.80	0.11	nil	nil	nil
(b) Tonsils and Adenoids—					
Operation cases ..	4.4	1.91	2.47	3.73	2.32
do. (Eng. & Wales)	6.07	5.97	6.65	6.46	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands	0.79	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.99
(c) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.08	0.20	0.19	0.30	0.20
Non-Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	0.18	0.35	0.39	0.12	nil
Pre-tubercular conditions— (delicate children) ..	0.25	0.28	nil	0.06	nil
(d) Skin diseases	3.01	0.75	0.84	0.54	0.84
(e) External Eye diseases ..	0.70	0.51	0.58	0.72	0.64
(f) Defective Vision	8.02	2.88	3.38	4.21	4.25
do. (London Children)	9.16	7.38	7.93	7.49	—
do. (Eng. & Wales)	8.35	5.85	5.07	5.67	—
Squint	0.82	0.65	0.19	0.36	0.64
do. (Eng. & Wales) ..	1.16	0.89	0.90	0.88	—
(g) Defective Hearing and Ear diseases	1.46	1.06	0.71	0.60	1.04
(h) Crippling Defects ..	0.08	0.01	nil	0.06	3.46
(i) Other Defects—					
Defective Speech ..	0.26	—	nil	nil	nil
Organic Heart disease	0.36	—	nil	nil	nil
Anaemia	0.87	0.18	0.26	0.12	0.15
Bronchitis	0.04	—	0.06	0.18	0.04
Nervous affections ..	0.20	—	nil	0.12	0.20

CHILDREN NOT PROTECTED BY VACCINATION: The results obtained at inspections in 1932 are compared below with the results previously recorded:—

Year.			Inspections.	Percentage of Children unvaccinated.
1925	..	..	2079	36.7
1926	..	..	1955	38.3
1927	..	..	1676	42.4
1928	..	..	2028	40.0
1929	..	..	1907	39.8
1930	..	..	1537	43.4
1931	..	..	1659	43.2
1932	..	..	2020	40.7

An Analysis of the records in the three routine inspection groups gives the following results:—

		Percentage of Non-Vaccinated Children:		
Year.		Entrants	Intermediate Group	Leavers
		(5 years)	(8 years)	(12 and over)
1925	..	42.2	35.9	30.0
1926	..	43.4	39.0	34.1
1927	..	50.2	41.1	34.4
1928	..	60.1	50.7	30.3
1929	..	35.2	47.5	34.3
1930	..	39.6	49.5	39.9
1931	..	48.1	39.3	40.3
1932	..	48.9	36.1	40.2

6. Infectious Diseases

1. NOTIFIABLE—

(a) DIPHTHERIA.—During 1932, 25 cases of Diphtheria were notified amongst scholars at the elementary schools, as compared with 29 in the previous year. The distribution in the various schools in 1931 and 1932 is shown thus:—

Year 1932.		Year 1931.	
Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.	Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.
4 Departments had	1	7 Departments had	1
2 " "	2	5 " "	2
2 " "	5	1 " "	3
1 " "	7	1 " "	9
20 " "	no cases	15 " "	no cases

A large number of home and school contacts were "swabbed" and positive "carriers" were excluded from school. In all, 305 swabbings were taken, of which 22 were positive in regard to the *B. Diphtheriae*.

Immunisation Clinic: Report by Dr. T. J. Nicholl, Assistant School Medical Officer, on the work carried out at the Immunising Clinic, which was inaugurated in December, 1930:—

That so many children should have attended the Clinic in this the first round of the campaign, the objective of which is the extermination of Diphtheria amongst school children, is most heartening, and bears striking testimony both to the

sense of responsibility pervading the ranks of the parents of these children, and the foresight and indefatigable efforts of the Medical Officer of Health.

When it is realised that Diphtheria kills on an average 80 to 90 children out of every 1,000 attacked, and disables many others, the importance of this proved method of prevention cannot be too strongly emphasised, and must appeal to all those parents who have the welfare of their children at heart.

It has been computed that of the children born each year, one tenth of them will suffer from Diphtheria before they reach the age of 15, and one in 288 will die of it before reaching school age. The toll it takes in death and damaged bodies amongst the younger generation stands out heavier than any of the other infectious diseases, with the exception of Measles. In 1928 it killed 2944 children under 15 years of age in England and Wales, the highest percentage of deaths being in the age group 5 to 10.

The transmission of Diphtheria is generally the result of personal contact with a clinical case, a carrier, or any infected intermediate agent, such as pens, pencils, books, drinking cups, etc. The carrier is the most difficult problem of all, and one for which, so far, no solution has been found. The carrier is a person who is either convalescing from a clinical attack of Diphtheria or who has been exposed to small sub-infective doses of the infection. This immunity is due to the fact that he possesses at least 1/30th of a unit of Diphtheria Anti toxin in each cubic centimetre of his blood, and so is enabled to neutralise the toxin of the infection. He can harbour the germs of infection without developing the clinical type of the disease. He plays a dual rôle in the community. He spreads the infection and at the same time produces the so called "Herd Immunity." Epidemics are kept in check by this type of immunity. When it falls to a low percentage an epidemic is started upon the introduction of a virulent case. With this type of immunity well developed no epidemic can take place. A quarter to one third of all school children may be carriers in the course of a single year. In Berlin it was found that 97% of the cases of clinical Diphtheria were due to contact with carriers.

How can we develop this "Herd Immunity" and so prevent epidemics? By picking out the susceptibles by means of the Schick Test and rendering them immune by stimulating their body tissues to produce anti toxin through the injection of modified Diphtheria toxin. This is known as "immunisation."

When an epidemic breaks out in a community the first victims are generally found in the infant department of the schools, and this naturally leads to unenlightened public to look upon schools as the *fons et origo* of the outbreak. This is quite erroneous. In these departments we have gathered together children who are highly susceptible, though not necessarily infectious. The child spends on an average 5 hours out of the 24 in school, the rest of the time being spent at home out of school surroundings. Therefore, as regards the period of exposure to infection, the school is of secondary importance. Because we exclude a child from school, it does not prevent him or her from playing with schoolmates after school hours, nor from going to Sunday School and other places of enter-

tainment. Exclusion from school as a means of preventing extension of infection has proved most disappointing, not only in the case of Diphtheria, but also in outbreaks of mumps, measles, whooping cough, influenza and scarlet fever. Isolation, disinfection and swabbing of contacts have all failed to check the spread of this disease.

Whether this artificially acquired immunity, due to immunisation, will last a lifetime, is conjectural, for we must remember that it was only introduced by Park, of New York, in 1915. But, on the facts recorded, we can safely say that it will last for at least 18 years, and this covers the period during which the human body is most susceptible to the infection.

The question is often asked, does the child subjected to immunisation run any risk? Park, who was the pioneer in immunising school children, stated that no ill effect had been noted in the application of the Schick Test, and the use of toxin anti-toxin mixture in more than 100,000 school children. A similar satisfactory result was noted in the treatment of the children attending the clinic. Slight reactions such as sore arm, slight rise of temperature, malaise, which are common to all inoculations, were met with in a very low percentage of the children, viz., 2%.

The routine adopted at the clinic was similar to that advocated by Zoellar, of the Pasteur Institute, with the exception of the type of immunising fluid used, the English preparation known as toxoid-anti-toxin being substituted for the French preparation, anatoxin. The latter, although immunising quicker than the former has the disadvantage of causing reactions in children over 8 years of age, and if immunising is to be popular it must be devoid of unpleasant reactions. All children over the age of 7 were submitted to the primary Schick Test. This consists of injecting 0.2 c.c. of Diphtheria toxin into the skin of the left forearm. If the person is susceptible, a reaction follows in 12 to 24 hours, the skin becoming red at the site of the injection. A control test is done at the same time on the right forearm by injecting a similar amount of toxin which has been rendered inert by heating.

Those cases showing a reaction were considered to be susceptible and were given three 1 c.c. doses of the immunising mixture at 3 weekly intervals. After an interval of 3 months from the last injection, a second Schick Test was done, and if no reaction followed, the case was considered to be immune and to have completed the course. Those cases exhibiting a positive reaction were given an extra 1 c.c. dose of the mixture, and again submitted to the Schick Test after an interval of 3 months. The injections were made into the deltoid muscle of the arm, using each arm alternately. Thus it will be seen that immunising is a slow process, and this is probably the reason why many of the cases failed to complete the course.

It is estimated that until 50% of the school children, or 30% of the pre-school age have been immunised, the Diphtheria rate does not show a marked drop.

In immunisation we have a proved method of protection from Diphtheria. Its cost is small, but the saving of valuable

young lives is an asset that must outweigh any other consideration as to the cost, time or labour. Any enlightened parent or up-to-date Local Authority will fully appreciate its significance and realise that any child dying of Diphtheria is a serious reflection on our present-day knowledge of preventive medicine, and a crime that cannot be excused. A child should have the option of being protected from Diphtheria just as much as from Smallpox. Only ignorance or negligence of a criminal type can cheat the child of this right.

Statement giving particulars of the work done at the Clinic from December, 1930, to December 31st, 1932.

During the past two years the names of 1,664 children were received from parents who were agreeable to having their children Schick Tested, and if necessary immunised. Of this number 179 withdrew their consent later.

(A) Number of Sessions held, 215.

(B) Number of children who attended the Clinic, 1,485.

(C)	(1)	No. of cases proved to be immune by Primary Schick Test	..	Boys	216	}	391
				Girls	175		
	(2)	No. of cases that completed Immunising Course	.. ..	Boys	314	}	731
				Girls	417		
	(3)	No. of cases that failed to complete Immunising Course	..	Boys	147	}	298
				Girls	151		
	(4)	Number of cases that required Immunising but failed to report		Boys	23	}	51
				Girls	28		
	(5)	No. of cases that had a Primary Schick done but failed to report		Boys	8	}	14
				Girls	6		
		Total	.. ..				1485

Of the 298 cases who failed to complete the Immunising Course, 182 received 3 or more c.c.'s of Toxin Antitoxin mixture = 61.07 %

(D)	No. of children under 7 who completed course of Immunising	.. ..	Boys	68	}	124
			Girls	56		
	No. of children under 7 who failed to complete Course (of this number 28 received 3 or more c.c.'s of T.A.M.)	.. ..	Boys	30	}	50
			Girls	20		
	Total	.. ..				174

(E) Age distribution of inoculated children :—

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
			<hr/>																
..	..	3	9	10	18	45	89	109	114	115	133	136	99	72	59	17	1	1029	

(F) No. of Immunised cases immune after

3 c.c.'s of T.A.M.	= 566	= 77.42 %
4 c.c.'s of T.A.M.	= 115	= 15.73 %
5 c.c.'s of T.A.M.	= 34	= 4.65 %
6 c.c.'s of T.A.M.	= 13	= 1.77 %
7 c.c.'s of T.A.M.	= 1	= 0.13 %
8 c.c.'s of T.A.M.	= 2	= 0.27 %

731

(G) Reactions noted after 24 hours :—

Slight fever, not over 100.5 deg. F.	= 20 cases	1.9%
Malaise, no fever	= 20 cases	1.9%
Sore Arms	= 29 cases	2.7%

(H) Number of Schick Tests carried out, 2,498.

1.	No. of Primary Schicks	Negative	391	} 1338
		Positive	947	
2.	No. of Secondary Schicks	Negative	566	} 878
		Positive	312	
3.	No. of Third Schicks	Negative	115	} 210
		Positive	95	
4.	No. of Fourth Schicks	Negative	34	} 51
		Positive	17	
5.	No. of Fifth Schicks	Negative	13	} 16
		Positive	3	
6.	No. of Sixth Schicks	Negative	1	} 3
		Positive	2	
7.	No. of Seventh Schicks	Negative	2	} 2
		Positive	—	

Grand Total	2498
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8. Number of Primary Schicks done under 7 years of age=50.
Of this number 43 were positive = 86%

9. Number Negative to Primary Schick = 391 = 29.02%
 Number Positive to Primary Schick = 947 = 70.75%

Number of Boys and Girls Positive	Boys	400	} 947
	Girls	547	

10. Age distribution of cases that proved to be immune after 3 c.c.'s of Toxoid Antitoxin Mixture :—

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Number	—	8	3	6	30	40	58	68	73	86	76	52	38	22	6	566	

(I) No. of c.c.'s of Schick Testing fluid used = 998 c.c.'s.

No. of c.c.'s of Toxoid Antitoxin Mixture used=3202 c.c.'s.

(J) The total cost to December 31st, 1932, was £171 7s. 11d.

(b) SCARLET FEVER.—In 1932, 9 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred amongst scholars as compared with 18 in 1931. The distribution of the cases was :—

Year 1932.			Year 1931.		
Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.		Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.	
5 Departments had	1		7 Departments had	1	
1 „ „	4		4 „ „	2	
23 „ „	no cases		1 „ „	3	
			17 „ „	no cases	

2. NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.—The arrangements for notification to the School Medical Officer by Head Teachers, of cases of Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, etc., were continued throughout the year. The distribution of the cases was :—

SCHOOL.		DISEASES.			
		Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Mumps.	Whooping-cough.
BARTON ROAD	Boys' ..	3	5	—	—
	Girls' ..	17	2	—	—
	Infants'	98	—	—	15
BUCKLAND	Girls' ..	—	—	8	—
	Infants'	29	1	19	4
CHARLTON	Boys' ..	4	—	6	2
	Girls' ..	6	—	—	—
	Infants'	51	1	—	2
CHRIST CHURCH	Boys' ..	—	—	1	—
ASTOR AVENUE	Girls' ..	53	—	—	1
BELGRAVE ROAD	Infants'	83	1	2	40
ST. PAUL'S	Mixed ..	6	—	—	1
	Infants'	16	—	—	—
HOLY TRINITY	Boys' ..	1	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	11	—	—	—
PIER	Infants'	29	—	—	—
ST. BART.'S	Boys' ..	6	—	1	—
	Girls' ..	1	—	—	—
	Infants'	69	—	—	18
RIVER	Mixed ..	33	—	16	—
	Infants'	—	—	—	—
ST. JAMES'	Boys' ..	—	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	3	—	—	—
	Infants'	59	1	—	5
ST. MARTIN'S	Boys' ..	25	—	—	2
	Girls' ..	50	—	—	1
ST. MARY'S	Boys' ..	9	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	5	—	—	—
	Infants'	93	—	3	11
Total		760	11	56	102
Cases in 1931 ..		3	180	13	1

3. SCHOOL CLOSURE: Although a rather severe measles epidemic commenced during the Easter Holidays, and extended into May, school closure was not resorted to. Following-up by

school nurses, circulation of cautionary leaflets, etc., were carried out. School attendance in many departments fell below 60%, and was dealt with under the Board of Education Administrative Memorandum No. 15, Art. 15 (2).

7. The following-up of children found to be defective

(a) The School Nurses report as follows :—

(1) VISITS.

(a)	Visits to Schools	<i>re</i> Medical Inspection	..	87
(b)	„	„ <i>re</i> Weighing	.. ..	31
(c)	„	„ <i>re</i> Personal Hygiene of Children		78
(d)	Visits to Homes	<i>re</i> Dirty Children	.. ..	56
(e)	„	„ <i>re</i> Defective Children	.. ..	145
(f)	„	„ <i>re</i> Dental defects	.. ..	147
(g)	„	„ <i>re</i> Throat swabbing	.. ..	51
(h)	„	„ <i>re</i> Tuberculosis	.. ..	415
(i)	„	„ <i>re</i> Whooping-cough	.. ..	196
(j)	„	„ <i>re</i> Chicken-pox..	.. ..	21
(k)	„	„ <i>re</i> Measles	.. ..	829
(l)	„	„ <i>re</i> Other infections	.. ..	107
Total Visits				2163

(2) WORK AT SCHOOL CLINIC :

(a)	Sessions at School Clinic	.. ..	149
(b)	Children bathed for scabies	.. ..	—
(c)	Children cleansed	.. ..	1

The number of Nurses engaged with clinic work varies from one to three according to the Clinic time-table and requirements.

The appended table shows the result of the periodical surveys since 1921.

CHILDREN EXAMINED IN SCHOOL BY SCHOOL NURSES *re* CLEANLINESS :

		Average of Half-Yearly Surveys :							
		1921-25 (inc.)		1926-30 (inc.).		Year 1931.		Year 1932.	
		1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.
<i>Number</i>									
Boys	..	2814	2894	1644	1658	791	815	2650	805
Girls	..	2621	2478	2549	2597	2527	2664	2528	2566
<i>Per cent. clean</i>									
Boys	..	96.58	97.84	97.5	97.6	97.73	98.66	99.14	97.77
Girls	..	77.02	79.72	88.5	88.9	89.64	86.60	90.59	89.29
<i>Per cent. verminous</i>									
Boys	..	3.42	2.16	2.5	2.4	2.27	1.34	0.86	2.23
Girls	..	22.98	20.28	11.5	11.1	10.36	13.40	9.41	10.71

SUMMARY OF CLEANLINESS STANDARD:

% of all children found clean	87.7	88.8	91.8	92.2	91.5	92.3	94.96	91.31
Boys' Depts.					Dpts. %	Dpts. %	Dpts. %	Dpts. %
Highest % for cleanliness	—	—	—	—	9=100	9=100	13=100	6=100
Lowest % for cleanliness	—	—	—	—	1=88	1=90	1=95	1=91
Girls' Depts.								
Highest % for cleanliness	—	—	—	—	1=100	3=100	2=100	2=100
Lowest % for cleanliness	—	—	—	—	1=70	1=77	1=73	2=75

8. Medical Treatment :—

(a) ORGANISATION OF CLINICS :

Following a careful analysis of the work of the School Clinic during the last eleven years, recommendation was made to the Education Committee for readjustment of the Clinics' timetable in order to effect increased efficiency in the work, securing at the same time a reduction of the number of treatment sessions held at the Royal Victoria Hospital, from five to three afternoons per week.

The Committee accepted the suggestions, and, in view of the revision, the Committee of the Royal Victoria Hospital agreed to a reduction in the amount paid by the Authority for the facilities at the Hospital from £310 to a figure of £250 per annum.

The revision provided for three morning inspection and minor ailment treatment sessions to be held at the Welfare Centre, and three afternoon treatment sessions at the Royal Victoria Hospital. The arrangement came into effect from the 11th April, 1932, and from that date the time-table has been as follows :—

(1) ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL ONLY.

Day.	Time.	Nature of Clinic.
MONDAY—		
Royal Victoria Hospital	2.00 p.m.	Skin cases—For School Nurse.
	2.00 p.m.	Minor injuries — For School Nurse.
	2.30 p.m.	Ear Cases—Assistant School Medical Officer.
WEDNESDAY—		
Royal Victoria Hospital	2.00 p.m.	Skin cases—For School Nurse.
	2.00 p.m.	Minor injuries — For School Nurse.
	2.30 p.m.	Ear, Nose and Throat cases—For Assistant School Medical Officer.
FRIDAY—		
Royal Victoria Hospital	2.00 p.m.	Skin cases—For School Nurse.
	2.00 p.m.	Minor injuries — For School Nurse.
	2.15 p.m.	Eye cases — For Assistant School Medical Officer.

(2) WELFARE CENTRE, BROOK HOUSE, ONLY.

Day.	Time.	Nature of Clinic.
TUESDAY—		
Welfare Centre, Brook House	9.15 to 10.30 a.m.	Inspection Clinic and Minor Ailments for treatment.
THURSDAY—		
Welfare Centre, Brook House	9.15 to 10.30 a.m.	Inspection Clinic and Minor Ailments for treatment.
SATURDAY—		
Welfare Centre, Brook House	9.15 to 10.30 a.m.	Inspection Clinic and Minor Ailments for treatment.

NOTES.

1. Head Teachers should please note that only children whose parents have received and signed an M.I.6 Form asking for Clinic treatment, will be admitted to the Treatment Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

2. All other children with defects whom the Head Teachers desire to send for a special inspection must attend at the Inspection Clinic, Welfare Centre, Brook House, on Tuesdays, Thursdays or Saturdays, at 9.15 to 10.30 a.m.

The Dental Clinic will continue as usual at the Astor Clinic.

The arrangement has proved very satisfactory in practice.

(b) SCHOOL CLINIC SCALE OF FEES FOR TREATMENT.

- (a) Minor Ailment Cases 6d. per week.
 (b) Dental Cases 6d. per week.
 (c) Tonsil and Adenoid operations :—
 Weekly Income per head over 5/- .. 2/6 to 15/6 according
 to income.

(d) Orthopaedic Cases :

Out-patient section :		Treatment.	Appliances.	Railway Fares.
(a)	5/- or under ..	Free	Free	Free
(b)	5/- to 7/6 ..	6d. per week	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost	Free
(c)	7/6 to 12/6 ..	6d. per att.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost	Charged
(d)	12/6 to 15/- ..	1/- per att.	Full cost	Charged
(e)	Over 15/- ..	1/6 per att.	Full cost	Charged

In-patient section :

(a)	5/- or under ..	Free	Free	Free
(b)	5/- to 7/6 ..	2/6 per week	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost	Free
(c)	7/6 to 12/6 ..	5/- per week	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost	Charged
(d)	12/6 to 15/- ..	10/- per week	Full cost	Charged
(e)	Over 15/- ..	20/- per week	Full cost	Charged
(f)	£250 per annum or over	Full Hospital and other charges		

(c) The Clinic was open in the afternoon on 149 occasions ; 1,156 children were medically treated, and 1,823 treated at the Dental Clinic, which was open on 352 half-days. In some instances the same child received both forms of treatment.

(i) The total attendances at the School Clinic were :—

Medical Cases	6,617
---------------	----	----	----	-------

(ii) The total attendances at the Astor Dental Clinic (School Medical Service Section) were :—

Dental Cases	3,065
--------------	----	----	----	-------

Total	<u>9,682</u>
-------	----	----	----	--------------

(d) The defects for which treatment was given, and the number of children suffering therefrom, are shown below. The analysis deals with defects, and an individual child may be counted a second time if treated for more than one defect :—

A. MINOR AILMENTS : (1) <i>Skin</i> : Ringworm—Scalp ..					4
Body ..					8
Scabies					6
Impetigo					87
Other Skin Diseases ..					114
Minor Injuries ..					157
(2) Ear Diseases					91
(3) External Eye Diseases ..					70
(4) Miscellaneous Defects ..					526
B. Defects of Vision					216
C. Defects of Nose and Throat					125
D. Dental Defects					1823

Dr. Nicholl, the Assistant School Medical Officer, who is the Physician in charge of the Clinic, and the Oculist, reports on the cases treated as follows :—

A. MINOR AILMENTS—

1. SKIN DISEASES.

(a) Ringworm : Four new cases of Ringworm of the scalp were treated during the year, and eight new cases of Ringworm of the body.

(b) SCABIES : Six cases of Scabies were treated.

(c) IMPETIGO : There were 87 cases of Impetigo treated during the year.

(d) OTHER SKIN DISEASES : In addition to the contagious skin diseases, the following conditions were treated :

Acne	2	Intertrigo	3
Alopecia	2	Indefinite Eruptions ..	33
Boils	21	Pityriasis	5
Chilblains	5	Psoriasis	2
Corns	3	Seborrhoea	4
Dermatitis	3	Urticaria	3
Eczema	9	Warts	13
Herpes Zoster	6		
Total			<u>114</u>

(e) MINOR INJURIES: 157 cases of minor injury were treated, as shown below :—

Bites	1	Septic abrasions ..	18
Bursitis	1	„ chin	1
Burns	5	„ cheek	1
Sprain	1	„ arm	3
Scald	1	„ wrist	2
Injury to head and face	23	„ hand	4
„ arm	1	„ thumb	3
„ wrist	1	„ fingers	21
„ hand	4	„ leg	7
„ fingers	7	„ knee	23
„ back	1	„ foot	7
„ leg	1	„ toe	1
„ knee	11		
„ foot	8	Total	157

(2) EAR DEFECTS: The conditions treated were :—

Defective hearing	17
Chronic Otitis Media	47
Cerumen	10
Other conditions	17
Total	91

(3) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES: See “ B ” Ophthalmic Clinic.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS DEFECTS: The following is an analysis of these conditions dealt with :—

Abscess	5	Glands	28
Ascarides	4	Goitre	2
Cardio Vascular System	10	Mastitis	1
Debility	214	Nervous system	34
Deformities	1	Orthopædic	14
Ganglion	2	Respiratory system	115
Gastro Intestinal System	58	Rheumatism	20
Genito Urinary System	18		
		Total	526

B. OPHTHALMIC CLINIC :

(a) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES :

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Blepharitis	8	6	14
Conjunctivitis	13	11	24
Keratitis	—	2	2
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—
Cyst	—	2	2
Other Conditions	4	4	8
Styes	10	10	20
Totals	35	35	70

(b) (i) SQUINT:

Description.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Convergent strabismus ..	16	19	35
Divergent ditto	1	—	1
Alternating ditto	—	2	2
Latent ditto	2	1	3
Nystagmus	2	—	2
Nebulae	2	2	4
Totals	23	24	47

(ii) ANALYSIS OF THE 35 CASES OF CONVERGENT STRABISMUS:

Age.	Boys.				Girls.			
	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.
	2	1	4	9	6	1	3	9
Eye affected	Right	..	7		5			
	Left	..	9		14			
Vision of Affected Eye—								
Less than 6/60			3				5	
6/60			5				4	
6/24			6				7	
6/12			2				3	
6/6			—				—	
Totals ..			16				19	

(c) REFRACTION CASES (including Squint—47—as above):

	Boys.				Girls.				Totals.
	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12—14 years.	Other Ages.	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12—14 years.	Other Ages.	
Hypermetropia	5	2	17	17	2	6	17	25	91
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	1	5	11	13	3	1	12	22	68
Myopia	—	1	11	5	—	1	9	4	31
Myopic Astigmatism ..	—	1	5	4	—	—	3	5	18
Mixed Astigmatism	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	7
Anisometropia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	7	9	45	39	6	10	44	56	216

Cases referred for Refraction—221

Dealt with under Authority's Scheme.	Dealt with other than under Authority's Scheme.	For whom Glasses prescribed.		For whom Glasses provided.	
		Under Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Under Authority's Scheme.	Other- wise.
216	—	208	—	185	3

CASES OF DEFECTIVE VISION TREATED AT CLINIC :

Classified according to the School Departments where the children are taught :—

Department.		No. on Roll.	No. De- fective.	Percentage.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Belgrave Road Infants'	..	161	2	—	—	1.2
Buckland Girls'	..	200	11	—	5.5	—
„ Infants'	..	206	4	—	—	1.4
Barton Road Boys'	..	396	11	2.7	—	—
„ Girls'	..	315	15	—	4.7	—
„ Infants'	..	237	2	—	—	0.8
Charlton Boys'	..	186	9	4.8	—	—
„ Girls'	..	151	13	—	8.6	—
„ Infants'	..	105	4	—	—	3.8
Christ Church Boys'	..	137	9	6.5	—	—
Astor Avenue	..	302	10	—	3.3	—
Holy Trinity Boys'	..	141	7	4.9	—	—
„ Girls'	..	159	4	—	2.5	—
Pier Council Infants'	..	149	—	—	—	—
River Mixed—Boys'	..	94	3	3.1	—	—
„ Girls'	..	69	2	—	2.9	—
St. Bartholomew's Boys'	..	276	17	6.1	—	—
„ Girls'	..	175	11	—	6.2	—
„ Infants'	..	162	1	—	—	0.6
St. James' Boys'	..	154	9	5.8	—	—
„ Girls'	..	148	9	—	6.0	—
„ Infants'	..	162	4	—	—	2.4
St. Martin's Boys'	..	309	10	3.2	—	—
„ Girls'	..	322	10	—	3.1	—
St. Mary's Boys'	..	391	15	3.8	—	—
„ Girls'	..	174	14	—	8.0	—
„ Infants'	..	202	2	—	—	0.9
St. Paul's Mixed—Boys'	..	82	2	2.4	—	—
„ „ Girls'	..	84	4	—	4.7	—
„ Infants'	..	60	2	—	—	3.3
		5709	216	3.7% of total		

Much useful work was again done at the Ophthalmic Clinic, and parents still show appreciation of the specialist service. The records for past years are :—

Year.	Percentage of Children who required refraction, and who attended the Clinic.	Percentage of these for whom glasses were prescribed.	Percentage of these who obtained glasses.
Average 1921-25 ..	88.7	92.5	87.7
Average 1926-30 ..	94.7	95.6	89.9
Year 1931 ..	100.0	96.5	90.8
Year 1932 ..	97.7	96.2	90.3

C. NOSE AND THROAT :

	Referred for Treatment=149.			Treated.
	Routine Inspections.	Special Inspections.	Total.	
Tonsils ..	36	30	66	By operation, Clinic 79 Other 3 By other means, 43
Adenoids ..	2	11	13	
Tonsils and Adenoids ..	9	16	25	
Other Conditions ..	5	40	45	
Total ..	52	97	149	125

D. DENTAL DEFECTS :

School Dentist's Report.

ASTOR DENTAL CLINIC.

(a) RECORD OF ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTIONS :

Age.	No. of Children.			Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth	
	Exam-ined.	With sound teeth.	Per-centage with sound teeth.	No. Savable.	No. Unsav-able.	No. Savable.	No. Un-savable.
5 years ..	704	154	21.8	340	3193	27	4
6 „ ..	507	112	22.0	229	2193	121	14
7 „ ..	543	101	18.6	235	2280	250	68
8 „ ..	579	149	25.7	173	1710	238	115
9 „ ..	610	237	38.8	—	1128	285	214
10 „ ..	708	359	50.7	—	605	300	310
11 „ ..	720	372	51.6	—	219	329	338
12 „ ..	656	342	52.1	—	53	308	351
13 „ ..	463	222	47.9	—	8	229	279
14 „ ..	110	38	34.5	—	4	83	91
	5600	2086	37.2	977	11393	2170	1784

(b) Percentages of children with Sound Teeth at Schools (not including Infants) at the second Dental Inspection in 1932 :—

School Department.		Number of Children Inspected.	% of Children with Sound Teeth.
Holy Trinity Boys'	..	131	59.5
St. Mary's Boys'	..	382	49.2
St. Martin's Girls'	..	309	46.6
St. Bartholomew's Boys'		273	46.1
St. Mary's Girls'	..	180	44.4
Barton Road Boys'	..	361	44.0
St. Martin's Boys'	..	295	43.7
St. James' Girls'	..	139	43.1
Christ Church Boys'	..	156	40.3
Holy Trinity Girls'	..	147	40.1
St. James' Boys'	..	151	39.0
Charlton Girls'	..	150	36.6
Barton Road Girls'	..	294	36.3
Buckland Girls'	..	174	35.0
St. Bartholomew's Girls'	..	175	32.5
Astor Avenue	..	251	32.2
St. Paul's Mixed	..	149	30.8
Charlton Boys'	..	179	29.6
River Mixed	..	162	29.0

(c) During the year, 5,600 children between the ages of 5 and 14 inclusive have been inspected, and in addition 95 specials, making a total of 5,695. Also, 4,786 have been re-inspected—a grand total of 10,481. All School Departments have been inspected twice.

There were 3,065 attendances for treatment at the Clinic. The stoppings in the permanent teeth number 1,265, and 406 permanent teeth were extracted. Gas has been administered to 286 children.

There seems to be an increasing number of children with irregularities of the teeth chiefly caused by lack of proper mastication. (In this connection it is noteworthy that not only is the oral cavity becoming smaller, but also the orifice.) These irregularities produce in varying degrees facial disfiguration and are the cause in the majority of cases of extensive caries. Much time has been given to the consideration and treatment of these cases, although treatment, in the absence of funds for mechanical treatment, has had to be limited to extraction.

FREDERICK CONSTANT, L.R.C.S., Eng.

CLEANSING STATION.

(a) PEDICULOSIS: In two instances it was necessary to issue twenty-four hour notices to parents in connection with verminous conditions of children. Cleansing was carried out at the School Clinic in one case, but no legal proceedings were taken during the year.

(b) SCABIES: The arrangements for treatment of children suffering from scabies were continued. Where multiple cases are discovered in families, all those infected—where willing—are removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, until the necessary disinfection is carried out at the home. During 1932,

six cases were treated at the School Clinic section of the Royal Victoria Hospital, but it was not found necessary to admit any school children to the Isolation Hospital for any longer period of treatment.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT: (a) Full use was made of the Authority's scheme for in-patient and out-patient treatment, provision of appliances, etc. Twenty-two individual children were dealt with, many of whom received benefit under more than one heading.

These children were suffering from :—

Spinal curvature	..	10	Keloid scar—leg	1
Congenital dislocation			Infantile paralysis	3
of hips and knees	..	1	Paralysis following	
Club foot	..	3	meningitis	.. 1
Flat foot	..	2	Hip disease	.. 1
				—
				22

	Children.	Out-patient Treatment. Attendances.	In-patient Treatment. Total days Treated.	Cost to Authority. £ s. d.		
(b)						
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	19	465	—	34	17	6
Royal Victoria Hospital, X-ray examinations	2	2	—	2	2	0
Royal National Ortho- pædic Hospital, London	8	26	—	—		
Ditto do. ..	5	—	400	114	3	6
Provision of Surgical appliances	5	—	—	18	17	3
Travelling expenses ..	8	—	—	16	13	6
				<hr/> £186 13 9		

SCHOOL CLINIC FEES :

The fees paid by parents for the treatment of children at the School Clinic were :—

	£	s.	d.
For minor ailments	36	12	0
For spectacles	20	1	3
For operations	27	2	0
For dental treatment	24	3	0
For cod liver oil and malt	9	14	2
For Virol	14	9	6
For Orthopædic treatment	8	0	9
	<hr/>		
	£140	2	8

Four hundred and twenty-eight, or 37.0 % of the children who received medical treatment, and 489 or 26.8 of those who had dental treatment, did so under the free section of the Authority's scheme.

9. Open-air Education.

(a) **PLAYGROUND CLASSES:** These are held at the schools at regular intervals, when the equipment permits.

(b) **SCHOOL JOURNEYS.**

(c) **SCHOOL CAMPS.**

(d) **OPEN-AIR CLASSROOMS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:** All the classrooms in the new school in Astor Avenue.

(e) **DAY OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS:** Proposals for a day open-air school are part of the Authority's programme.

(f) **RESIDENTIAL OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.**

There are no local arrangements at present under the headings (b), (c) and (f).

10. Physical Training

No Area Organiser of Physical Training has been appointed for the schools, and the School Medical Service cannot, in consequence, be co-ordinated with that special branch.

11. Provision of Meals

12 to 16. School Baths: Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officers and voluntary Bodies:

These were all continued as described in the 1930 Report.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children

Numbers as shown in Table III. of Appendix.

18. Nursery Schools

Not provided in Borough.

19. Secondary Schools

None under this Authority.

20. Continuation Schools

There is only one such school, conducted by the Kent Education Committee, in Dover, and this is held in the Barton Road Boys' School. The age range of the pupils is 14 to 16.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

No cases were referred to the School Medical Officer.

22. Special Inquiries.

No special inquiries undertaken during the year.

23. Miscellaneous

24. Appendices

The statistical records of the work carried out during the year will be found in the Appendix :—

TABLE 1. Return of Medical Inspection.

TABLE 2. Return of defects found at Medical Inspection.

TABLE 3. Numerical return of all exceptional children in the area.

TABLE 4. Return of defects treated.

TABLE 1. Return of Medical Inspections.**A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS :**

* Number of Code Group Inspections :—

Entrants	474
Second Age Group	753
Third „ „	793
Total	— 2020
Number of other Routine Inspections	nil

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS :

Number of Special Inspections ..	1050
Number of Re-Inspections	403
Total	— 1453

TABLE 2. A.—Return of Defects found at Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
					Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
					Number requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Number requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN	..	Malnutrition	..	..	2	—	1	—
		Ringworm : Scalp	..	..	—	—	3	—
		Body	..	..	—	—	8	—
		Scabies	..	..	1	—	5	—
		Impetigo	..	..	6	—	68	—
		Other diseases (non-tubercular)	..	10	1	109	—	
EYE	..	Blepharitis	..	..	9	—	9	—
		Conjunctivitis	..	..	—	—	16	—
		Keratitis	..	..	—	—	—	—
		Corneal opacities	..	..	—	—	—	—
		Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	..	..	86	28	117	—
		Squint	..	..	13	—	5	1
		Other conditions	..	..	4	3	30	1
EAR	..	Defective Hearing	..	..	5	1	11	1
		Otitis media	..	..	4	1	13	—
		Other Ear Diseases	..	..	12	1	34	2
NOSE & THROAT		Enlarged Tonsils only	..	..	36	84	30	—
		Adenoids only	..	..	2	6	11	—
		Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	9	2	16	—
		Other conditions	..	..	5	2	40	1
		Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tuberculous)	..	..	2	13	21	—
HEART & CIRCULATION		Defective Speech	..	..	—	2	3	—
		Heart Disease : Organic	..	..	—	1	—	—
		Functional	..	..	—	9	—	1
		Anæmia	..	..	3	—	5	—
LUNGS		Bronchitis	..	..	1	1	6	—
		Other non-tuberculous diseases	..	..	4	16	52	2
TUBERCULOSIS		Pulmonary : Definite	..	..	4	—	2	—
		Suspected	..	..	—	1	2	—
		Non-Pulmonary : Glands	..	..	—	—	—	—
		Spine	..	..	—	—	—	—
		Hip	..	..	—	—	—	—
		Other Bones and Joints	..	..	—	—	—	—
		Skin	..	..	—	—	—	—
		Other forms	..	..	—	1	1	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM		Epilepsy	..	..	1	—	1	—
		Chorea	..	..	—	—	5	—
		Other conditions	..	..	3	4	5	1
DEFORMITIES		Rickets	..	..	—	—	—	—
		Spinal Curvature	..	..	4	—	1	—
		Other forms	..	..	3	13	3	1
Other Diseases and Defects..					26	40	419	20
(Excluding Uncleaniness and Dental Diseases)								

B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CODE GROUPS—			
Entrants	474	60	12.65
Second Age Group	753	87	11.55
Third	793	97	12.23
TOTAL (Code Groups) ..	2020	244	12.07
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—

TABLE 3. Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind)	(i) Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind	At Certified Schools for the Blind	—	2	2
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind	At Certified Schools for the Blind or Partially Blind	2	—	2
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
DEAF (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)	(i) Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb	At Certified Schools for the Deaf	2	1	3
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf	2	—	2
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	2	—	2
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE	Feeble-minded	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	6	3	9
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	2	3
	Notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority during the year	1 Imbecile	1	—	1
EPILEPTICS	Suffering from severe epilepsy	At Certified Schools for Epileptics	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe	At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	1	2
		At Public Elementary Schools	5	6	11
		At no School or Institution	2	—	2

Two Children suffered from multiple defects

1 boy, optic atrophy and epilepsy = at no school or institution

1 boy, feeble minded and epilepsy = " "

TABLE 3 (continued).

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE	Active pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands)	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	1	1
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	3	3
	Quiescent or arrested pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands)	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	16	8	24
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the peripheral glands	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	2	1	3
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Abdominal tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	4	1	5
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of bones and joints. (not including deformities due to old tuberculosis)	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	4	2	6
		At Public Elementary Schools	2	1	3
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—

TABLE 3 (continued)

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE <i>continued</i>)	Tuberculosis of other organs (skin, etc.)	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —
	Delicate Children, <i>i.e.</i> all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .. At Certified Day Open Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution	— — — — — 28 — 1	— — 1 — — 16 — 1	— — 1 — — 44 — 2
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuber- culous disease) who are suffer- ing from a degree of crip- pling sufficiently severe to inter- fere materially with a child's normal mode of life	At Certified Hospital Schools At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .. At Certified Day Open Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution	— — — — — — — 7 — 3 (3)	— — — — — — — 12 (1) — 3 (1)	— — — — — — — 19 (1) — 6 (4)
	Children with heart disease, <i>i.e.</i> , children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public elementary school	At Certified Hospital Schools At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .. At Certified Day Open Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —

Figures in brackets indicate the number of children who should be receiving special school education.

TABLE 4. Return of Defects treated during the year.
Treatment Table: Group 1. Minor Ailments (excluding
Uncleanliness, for which see Group 5.)

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects Treated or under Treatment during the Year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm : Scalp	4	—	4
Body	8	—	8
Scabies	6	4	10
Impetigo	87	43	130
Other Skin Diseases	114	15	129
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2)	70	8	78
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	91	7	98
MISCELLANEOUS (<i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	683	464	1147
Total	1063	541	1604

Group 2. Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments in Group 1).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to Refraction by Private Practitioner, or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report.) ..	216	—	—	216
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	—	—	—	—
Total	216	—	—	216

Total number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 208
 (b) Otherwise nil

Total number of Children who obtained or received Spectacles :—

- (a) Under the authority's Scheme .. 185
 (b) Otherwise 3

Group 3. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat :

NUMBER OF DEFECTS

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
79	3	82	43	125

Group 4. Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Aged :—

Routine Age Groups	5	704	Total	..	5600
	6	..	..	507	
	7	..	..	543	
	8	..	..	579	
	9	..	..	610	
	10	..	..	708	
	11	..	..	720	
	12	..	..	656	
	13	..	..	463	
	14	..	..	110	
Specials				95

Grand Total 5695

(b) Found to require treatment 3633

(c) Actually treated 1823

(2) HALF-DAYS DEVOTED TO :—Inspection .. 54 } Total .. 406
Treatment .. 352

(3) ATTENDANCES MADE BY CHILDREN FOR TREATMENT 3065

(4) FILLINGS :—Permanent Teeth 1265 } Total .. 1265
Temporary Teeth —(5) EXTRACTIONS :—Permanent Teeth .. 406 } Total .. 1032
Temporary Teeth .. 626

(6) ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ANÆSTHETICS FOR EXTRACTIONS 286

(7) OTHER OPERATIONS :—Permanent Teeth 697 } Total .. 1246
Temporary Teeth 549**Group 5. Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.**

- i. Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses 3
- ii. Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses 8879
- iii. Number of individual children found unclean 412
- iv. Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority 1
- v. Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
 - (a) Under Education Act, 1921 —
 - (b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws —

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